



REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
BHARATPUR STATE

For the Sambat 1996
(FROM 1st NOVEMBER 1939 TO 31st OCTOBER 1940)

Vol. XL

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Chapter I—General & Political	1—3
Privy Purse Department	3—4
Central Advisory Committee	4—5
Chapter II—Land Revenue Department	5—14
Customs & Excise Department	14—18
Cooperative Credit Department	18—21
Rural Reconstruction Department	21—22
Agrihorticulture Department	22—23
Shri Girraj Gaushala & Dairy Farm	23—24
Courts of Wards	24
Cattle Fairs & Exhibition	24—25
Colonization & Grass Farms	25—26
Census	26
Chapter III—Judicial	26—29
Chapter IV—Finance	29—33
Chapter V—State Forces—	
Head Quarters, Bharatpur State Forces	34
Jaswant Household Infantry	34—38
Bharatpur Body Guard	38
Jaswant Garrison Company	38—39
Nabaligh Platoon	39
Chapter VI—Education	39—42
Public Library	42—43
Chapter VII—Medical	43—46
Aushdhalaya	46
Chapter VIII—P. W. D.	47—50
Chapter IX Police	50—58
Chapter X Miscellaneous:—	
Municipal Board, Bharatpur	58—59
" " Dig	60
Town Boards -	60—61
Jail Department	61—63
Press & Stationery Department	64—65
Forest Department	65—66
Shikar "	67
Veterinary "	67—68
Vikalats	68
Kothi Khas	68
Toshekhana	69
Mahal Khas	69
Sadabart	69
Widows' Industrial Home	69—70
Gadikhana	70

Annual Report on the Administration of the Bharatpur State for Sambat year 1996.

(November 1939 to October, 1940)

Chapter I—General and Political.

1. Situation, Boundary, Area, Population, Revenue and Tribute.

Situation.—The State of Bharatpur lies in the North-East of Rajputana between latitudes $26^{\circ}.43''$ and $27^{\circ}.50''$ and longitudes $76^{\circ}.54''$ $77^{\circ}.48''$, the extreme length and breadth being 76 and 48 miles respectively.

The State is practically bisected North and South by the metre-gauge line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway whose direction is almost true East and West. The Nagda and Muttra Railway, a broad-gauge section of the same Railway (including the Bayana-Agra Railway) crosses the metre-gauge at Bharatpur and runs for about $68\frac{1}{2}$ miles in State territory.

Boundaries.—The State is bounded on the north by the Gurgaon District of the Punjab, on the West by the Alwar State, on the South-West by the Jaipur, Karauli and Dholpur States and on the East by the Agra and Muttra Districts of the United Provinces.

General Aspect.—The general aspect of the State resembles an alluvial plain, fairly wooded and cultivated, with detached hills in the North and hilly and broken districts in the South and low ranges along parts of the Western and North-Eastern frontiers. The State covers an area of 1,972 square miles and has a population of 4,86,954 according to the Census of 1931.

Revenue, Tribute etc.—The revenue of the State during the year including the assigned revenues amounted to Rs. 41,00,314 against Rs. 31,29,425 last year. The State pays no tribute to the British Government nor to any other State.

2. (a) **His Highness the Maharaja's name, Title and Health.**—The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Maharaja Sri Brijendra Sawai Sri Brijendra Singh Ji Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung, a Sinsinwar Jat. He was born on 1st December, 1918. The health of His Highness remained excellent throughout the year.

(b) **His Highness's brothers.**—Three brothers named Rao Raja Shri Girendra Raj Singhji, Rao Raja Shri Edward Man Singhji and Rao Raja Shri Girraj Singhji were born on 23rd December, 1920, 4th December, 1921 and 30th November, 1922, respectively. Senior

Rao Raja Shri Girendra Raj Singhji and Rao Raja Shri Girraj Saran Singhji who had been receiving education in England until June last came out to India on 10th July, 1940. Within two months of his arrival the Senior Rao Raja caught enteric and, despite the best medical treatment, succumbed to it on the 20th September, 1940, casting a gloom throughout the State. Rao Raja Shri Edward Man Singh continued to receive his education in England under the guardianship of Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, formerly of the Indian Civil Service.

(c) **His Highness's relations.**—The ruler of Bharatpur is related to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and His Highness the Raja of Faridkot.

3. Principal Events. (i) DURBARS.

His Highness the Maharaja held the following Darbars during the year:—

1. Birthday Darbar on the 1st December, 1939, at Kamra Kothi Khas.
2. Basant Darbar on the 13th February, 1940, at Moti Mahal.
3. Darbar Dauj Holi on the 25th March, 1940, at Kamra Kothi Khas.
4. Darbar Teej Sawan on the 6th August, 1940, at Kishen Bhavan, Deeg.
5. Dussehra Darbar-i-Khas on the 30th October, 1940, at Kamra Kothi Khas.

(ii) **Distinguished Guests.**—The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Lothian, C. S. I. C. I. E., I. C. S., Resident for Rajputana paid a visit to the State during September, 1940. His Highness the Maharaja Kana of Dholpur also paid informal visits to the State.

4. **Political Agency, Eastern Rajputana States.**—Mr. J. H. Thompson, I. C. S. continued to hold charge of the Political Agency during the year under report.

5. **State Administration.**—The State Council continued to administer the State throughout the year under report with the following composition:—

President	His Highness the Maharaja Sahaib Bahadur.
Vice-President & Dewan	Sir Richard Tottenham, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., upto 30th March, 1940. K. P. S. Menon Esquire, I. C. S. from the 31st March, 1940, upto the close of the year.
Ministers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Lal Batra, B. A., LL. B., P. C. S., Revenue Minister. 2. Colonel Faujdar Sampat Singh, as Home Minister upto the 29th February, 1940 when he assumed the duties of the General Minister. 3. Lt. Colonel Chaudhri Ghamandi Singh as General Minister upto the 29th February, 1940, when he assumed the duties of the Home Minister.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| | 4. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Halim, B. A., LL. B. Judicial Minister. |
| Secretaries | 1. W. D. McD. Cruickshank Esquire, O. B. E. Chief Engineer & P. W. D. Secretary. |
| | 2. Rai Sahib N. D. Chokra as Accountant General & Financial Secretary upto the 25th February, 1940, when he was succeeded by Chaubey Yad Ram, B. A. |
| | 3. Lala Chotey Lal, Registrar of the Secretariat and Personal Assistant to Dewan. |

The number of cases presented to the Council during the year was 493 as against 426 in the preceding year.

POLITICAL.

As mentioned in the previous year's report, 1939 was marred by the Praja Mandal movement, which assumed an unlawful character, by a "Satyagraha" campaign and by a number of arrests and prosecutions. This phase was brought to an end on the 23rd December 1939, when a settlement was reached between the Bharatpur Darbar and the Praja Mandal under which the name of the latter was changed into "The Bharatpur Rajya Praja Parishad" and its constitution, together with its aims and objects, was revised. The new society was recognized and registered by the Darbar. The sentences of certain prisoners who had been convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1937 for offences connected with the Praja Mandal Movement were remitted; and the remaining convicts were released on the occasion of the 'Teej' Darbar in August 1940.

The declared aims of the Bharatpur Rajya Praja Parishad are as follows:—

- (1) to represent popular grievances to the Darbar with a view to having them redressed ;
- (2) to advocate administrative reforms ;
- (3) to educate popular opinion to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the State as a means of preparing the people to undertake such constitutional responsibilities as His Highness the Maharaja may decide to give them.
- (4) to work for the improvement of the lot of the people in every way ; and
- (5) to work for communal harmony and unity.

It is hoped that the Praja Parishad will continue to pursue the above objects in a peaceful and constitutional manner.

PRIVY PURSE DEPARTMENT.

The department remained in charge of Pandit Chandra Shekhar, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur,

throughout the year under report. He continued to supervise the activities of the department including the Garage, Stables etc. under the directions of His Highness.

THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Constitution of the Committee. The Revenue Minister is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee. There are 30 members, 25 of whom are non-officials (two elected by each Tehsil Advisory Committee from amongst its members and 5 nominated by the Darbar to represent special interests). The remaining 5 are nominated officials. Besides making recommendations to the Darbar in the form of Resolutions, it has also the right to ask questions relating to public welfare. The meetings are public, but admission to visitors and the Press is regulated by passes. The proceedings are published both in English and Hindi.

Meetings held. Three meetings were held in the year under report. On the average 26 out of 30 members attended. His Highness the Maharaja graced one of the sittings with his presence and received an address to which he replied.

Questions and Answers. 22 questions were asked out of which information relating to 21 was supplied.

Resolutions. 21 Resolutions were discussed out of which 11 were passed, 8 rejected and 2 withdrawn.

Orders of the Darbar. Orders of the Darbar on 14 Resolutions were passed. These were communicated to the Committee.

Sub-Committees. The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee of its own members for examining the feasibility of framing legislation to control unnecessary and extravagant expenses on the occasion of marriages and death ceremonies. Besides, 3 Sub-Committees were appointed by the Darbar on the recommendation of the Committee for examining certain questions. One of them related to the inauguration of a Hand-Made Paper Industry in the State. Orders of the Darbar have been passed on the findings of this Sub-Committee and a scheme has been launched to start the manufacture of paper as a Cottage Industry on a "Cooperative Basis".

Committee Library. A library of useful books of public interest is maintained for the benefit of the members. There are 76 books at present.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred has been Rs. 2,794/13/9 as against the budgetted amount of Rs. 4,860/-.

Summary of proceedings. The nature and extent of the work transacted by the Central Advisory Committee may be gauged from the following summary of the Resolutions passed by the Committee and

the action taken by the Darbar. One of these resolutions asked for the appointment of a Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, to make proposals for checking corruption in State service. The State Council agreed to the appointment of such a Committee and is now considering its recommendations. A Committee was also appointed to consider the expansion and acceleration of rural reconstruction work; and its recommendations are now receiving attention. A resolution asking for the refund of octroi on certain articles, when re-exported, has been partially accepted and given effect to. Another Resolution asked for the appointment of peripatetic Munsiffs, but the Darbar found themselves unable to accept this proposal. The Committee has recommended the employment of *bonafide* residents of the State for State service; and this indeed is the policy of the Darbar, wherever possible. The Committee passed a Resolution suggesting that State grants, made to charitable institutions should, after meeting essential religious requirements, be spent on objects of public utility such as education, social uplift and training in arts and crafts. The Darbar agreed to commend this to the heads of the institutions concerned. A somewhat Utopian Resolution to make literacy universal within five years was passed by the Committee. All that the Darbar can do is to extend education as much and as rapidly as finances permit. The Committee has favoured the extension of Basic education, and this is being tried in certain schools in the State. Another Resolution relating to education was that the middle school of Dig should be raised to the standard of a High school. Financial conditions, however, stand in the way. Certain amendments to the customs schedule and procedure have been made on the recommendation of the Committee. On the whole the Central Advisory Committee has a useful record of work to its credit.

Chapter II—Revenue.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

General.—Besides the Land Revenue Department, the portfolio of the Revenue Minister included the following departments:—

- (1) Customs and Excise.
 - (2) Co-operative Credit Societies and Shri Krishna Bank.
 - (3) Rural Reconstruction.
 - (4) Agri-horticulture.
 - (5) Court of Wards.
 - (6) Colonization and Grass Farms.
 - (7) Cattle Fairs and Exhibition.
 - (8) Shri Girraj Dairy Farm and Gaushala.
- and (9) Census Operations.

In addition, the Revenue Minister has been working as *ex-officio* Chairman of the Central Advisory Committee. Rai Bahadur R. L. Batra remained as Revenue Minister throughout the year.

Land Revenue. In order to bring the designation of the Land Revenue Departmental Heads into conformity with the duties performed by them, their designation has been changed from Deputy Collectors to Collectors. The administrative units continued to be as follows:—

Collector's Circle.	Tehsils included in the Circle.
Deeg	1. Deeg. 2. Kumer. 3. Kaman. 4. Pahari. and 5. Nagar.
Bharatpur	1. Bharatpur. 2. Bayana. 3. Weir. 4. Rupbas. and 5. Nadbai.

Rai Sahib Pt. Moti Ram retired after a meritorious service of 40 years, on the 1st January 1940 and was succeeded at Dig by Faujdar Raghunath Singh. L. Kundan Lal remained in charge of the Bharatpur Circle.

Touring of Officers. The Revenue Minister was on tour for 45 days as against 40 days in the preceding year and the Collectors, Dig and Bharatpur, were out for 122 and 124 days respectively.

The touring of the Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars was fairly adequate.

Rainfall. The crops of the State are singularly dependant on rainfall.

The following statement shows details of the rainfall by months, with a separate total for the *Chaumasa* (June to September).

Name of Month.	Bharatpur.	Rupbas.	Bayana.	Weir.	Nadbai.	Deeg.	Nagar.	Kaman.	Pahari.	Kumher.	Average.	Average rainfall in the State during the corresponding month of the preceding year.
April 1939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	03	...	...	...	...
June "	3 96	2 27	4 66	4 17	2 98	5 56	1 62	4 19	1 79	3 19	3 44	2 09
July "	6 43	1 61	4 51	2 78	7 60	4 78	6 35	3 44	1 81	6 40	4 87	8 07
August "	2 70	2 15	4 17	21	79	2 08	2 94	1 83	2 62	1 49	2 10	2 01
September "	10 14	10 37	7 78	9 38	8 77	8 28	7 49	7 08	6 79	8 94	8 53	77
Total Chaumasa. (June to September, 1939)	23 49	19 40	21 12	16 57	20 14	20 70	18 40	16 57	13 01	20 02	18 94	14 74
October 1939	...	...	36	03	47	05	27	...	...	95	21	...
November "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1940	1 04	78	77	1 15	1 17	1 40	1 43	1 66	1 48	1 04	1 19	21
February "	1 17	99	1 44	1 08	1 53	1 72	1 15	1 59	1 34	1 96	1 41	52
March "	1 27	54	54	33	25	1 39	27	94	1 08	1 88	85	19
Grand Total ...	26 97	21 71	24 23	19 16	23 56	25 33	21 52	20 76	16 91	25 80	22 60	15 6

The highest rainfall (26·97 inches) was recorded at Bharatpur and the lowest (16·91 inches) in Pahari. The total average rainfall received in the State was 22·60 inches as against the average of 24·53 inches. Rain was late in coming and ill-distributed in the beginning of the year, particularly in the north of the State, i. e. Kaman, Pahari and Nagar, where Kharif crops could not even be sown in time. There was, however, excellent rainfall throughout the State in the month of September, ranging from 6·79 inches in Pahari to 10·37 inches in Rupbas, which not only saved the delayed-sown Kharif crops but also enabled the Zamindars to make very large sowings for Rabi.

Crops. The total cultivated, sown and matured areas, together with the percentage of sown on cultivated and of matured on sown, during the year under report, are tabulated in the statement given below. Corresponding figures for the preceding year, as well as the preceding quinquennium are also given.

Details.	Sambat 1996 (1939-40)			Sambat 1995 (1938-39).			Average area for 5 years Sambat year 1991-95 (1933-34 to 1938-39)		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.
Total area of the State.	...	...	31,55,414	..	...	31,55,410	...	...	31,55,416
Actual cultivated area	...	...	17,99,338	...	...	14,77,088	...	...	15,73,168
Sown area.	11,38,786	8,90,525	20,29,311	10,42,500	4,42,815	14,85,315	9,67,406	7,71,203	17,38,609
Percentage of sown area on cultivated.	...	...	113	...	...	101	...	...	111
Matured Area.	9,38,136	8,23,308	17,61,444	7,31,499	3,36,121	10,67,620	7,69,039	3,59,214	14,28,253
Percentage of matured area on sown area.	82	93	87	70	76	72	83	86	84

Cultivated area. As will appear from the figures given in the statement, the cultivated area has steadily increased, having been 17,99,338 bighas in the year under review as against 14,77,088 bighas in the preceding year and 15,73,168 bighas in the preceding quinquennium. This steady increase, inspite of indifferent years, is very note-worthy.

Kharif Harvest. The total sown area was 11,38,786 bighas as against 10,42,500 bighas in the preceding year and 9,67,406 bighas in the preceding quinquennium. Although this area was more than the averages mentioned above, the largest increase occurred in those tehsils where rainfall had been ample, 82 per cent out of this sown area matured, as against 70 per cent; this being again due to extensive rainfall in September. The Kharif crop, therefore, was, on the whole, better than in the preceding year though in the case of certain tehsils, it was decidedly below average.

Rabi Crops. 8,90,525 bighas were sown as against 4,42,815 bighas in the preceding year and 7,71,203 bighas in the preceding quinquennium. There was well distributed rainfall in the months January to March. From the seasonal point of view, conditions were excellent; there were no such calamities as frost. 93 per cent of the sown area matured; and the harvest was bountiful.

Harvests of the whole year. 87 per cent of the sown area came to maturity as against 72 per cent in the preceding year and 84 per cent in the preceding quinquennium. The year as a whole was, therefore, above the average.

Land Revenue Demand. The normal demand due, the amount remitted and suspended, the net amount fixed for realisation and that actually realised, together with the balance left over, are given below:—

Land Revenue Demand.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Particulars.	Demand.	Remitted	Suspended.	Net demand for collection.	Realised.	Balance.	Percentage of Col. 6 on 5.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Revenue.	21,67,647	27,797	86,007	20,53,843	20,26,000	27,843	99%
Cesses.	1,31,942	219	546	1,31,177	1,30,896	281	100%
Total current demand.	22,99,589	28,016	86,553	21,85,020	21,56,896	28,024	
Arrears.	5,53,108	1,13,782	3,62,010	97,316	74,236	3,080	96%
Grand total.	28,52,697	1,41,798	4,48,563	22,62,336	22,31,132	31,204	99%

Remissions. Out of the total amount of remissions of Rs. 27,797 Rs. 24,298 represent the Chahi remissions, made according to the new rules, on wells which had failed to mature more than 5 bighas of crops. Rs. 1,244 was remitted on account of damage by hail-storm.

Suspensions. A sum of Rs. 86,007 was suspended out of the land revenue demand and Rs. 546 under the head cesses, bringing the total sum to Rs. 86,553. These suspensions were given in villages in which the Danger Rate of the incidence of land revenue on the area matured had been exceeded. In addition, special concession was made to villages of which the incidence of land revenue on matured bigha did not exceed the above rate but was near this limit. In the latter case, general considerations regarding the paying capacity of the revenue payers were also taken into account.

Collections. (a) *State Dues.* The total amount collected was 99 per cent of that proposed for realisation. No coercive processes were issued. Even the long recognised system of sending tehsil peons to remind Lamberdars was discontinued. The demand can, therefore, be claimed to have been fixed with due regard to the paying capacity of the land holders.

(b) *Taccavi advanced on the guarantee of the State.* As observed in the last year's report, in addition to a very large quantity of gram seed purchased and advanced as seed Taccavi by the State itself, arrangements were made for enabling the Zamindars to get more seed on controlled prices from stock holders in the State. The State undertook to realise the price of the seed thus advanced with interest and to repay it to the grain suppliers. A sum of Rs. 1,32,549/- out of a total demand of Rs. 1,33,019/- was also realised and duly repaid to the persons who had made such advances.

Relief Measures. (a) *State Taccavi.* The following figures give details of the taccavi advances in the two circles of the State, during the year under report :—

Particulars.	Amount advanced in 1939-40.		Amount ad- vanced in 1938-39.	
	Bharatpur Circle.	Dig Circle.	Total.	
1. Repairs to old wells.	3,275	700	3,975	7,550
2. Construction of new Pucca wells.	6,010	2,775	8,785	18,695
3. Construction of kutchra wells.	220	15	235	322
4. Charas, Barat and seed.	1,819	38	1,857	85,221
5. Purchase of ploughing bullocks.	6,961	7,729	14,690	21,340
6. Redemption of mortgages.	3,294	2,061	5,355	2,385
7. Purchase of land	....	....	....	....
8. Repayment of old debts.	67	300	367	190
9. Fire accidents.	4,443	448	4,891	6,032
10. Miscellaneous.	575	....	575	1,675
11. Relief (Fire Accidents)	56	....	56	45
Total	26,720	14,066	40,786	1,43,455

It will appear that as compared with 1938-39, less taccavi has been advanced during the year under report. A reference to the last year's annual administration report will, however, show that on account of the excellent rainfall in September, 1939, the State had purchased 20,000 maunds of gram as a special case and given it on taccavi, the price of which was credited to the taccavi account of the preceding year. The taccavi advances during the current year represent advances which were necessary in a successful agricultural year. More money for redemption of mortgages and repayment of old debts has been spent in the year under report. The Zamindars are, therefore, becoming aware of this useful source of relief and appear to be taking greater advantage of this than before. As has been the case in the past, cash advances have not been made for the purchase of bullocks or seeds. This system of advances in kind has now been recognised as normal.

Live Stock. A cattle census was held in the year under report. The total number of cattle was 8,03,158 as against 6,78,366 in the preceding year. This large increase is partly explained by the greater accuracy of the figures obtained in the special census. Moreover, the cattle breeding industry has been improving. The number of Cattle breeding unions has increased and the average price of cattle fetched per head has also improved. In addition to the efforts made by the State Departments for encouraging the breeding of better classes, the awards won by the State Cattle in the Imperial Cattle Show at Delhi have been a great incentive. There are two recognised breeds of cattle now in the State, the Mewat and the Rath. In addition, there is a small type of Haryana breed along the eastern portion of the State.

The Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India was invited to pay a visit to the State during the year under report. He made an extensive tour and has made certain comprehensive

recommendations for putting animal husbandry work on a sound basis. The Durbar have sanctioned his main proposals and it is hoped that the Zamindars will derive greater benefit than ever before from this industry, for which there is ample scope in the State.

Ploughs and Carts. The number of ploughs in the year under report was 51,734 as against 49,118 in the preceding year. This increase was due to greater demand for breaking new land which, as shown by cultivated area figures, has occurred in the State. 8,737 carts were recorded as against 8,819 in the preceding year. No satisfactory reason for this decline can be assigned, except possibly that motor traffic, particularly on metalled roads, is on the increase.

Rates and Wages. The prices of the principal food grains in seers per rupee during the main harvesting months are compared below with those of the corresponding months in the preceding year:

Name of article.	June 1939.		June 1940.		October 1939.		October 1940.	
	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.
Wheat	13	13	14	1	12	4	12	12
Gram	11	6	14	2	10	7	13	12
Barley	17	0	18	0	16	8	18	2
Bajra	11	13	14	0	14	12	17	0
Jwar	14	3	13	12	16	3	15	11
Oil seeds	8	3	11	0	8	0	10	0

The prices of food grains have been cheaper than those in the preceding year. This was partly due to good harvests and partly to the careful watch kept on market rates in the State itself, but above all the rate was greatly influenced by the embargo placed on the export of food grains from the State. The export of Kharif food grains was stopped with effect from 6th September, 1939, removed on 7th November, 1939 and re-imposed on 5th December, 1939. Similarly, the export of Rabi grains was stopped on the 6th Sept' 39, but permission to export gram on special conditions was given on 20th March, 1940. The embargo on the export of gram has again been imposed with effect from 10th November, 1940.

(b) **Wages.** Agricultural labour was procurable at the rates mentioned below:—

Adult male	From	Rs. -/3/-	to	Rs. -/4/-	per diem.
Adult female	„	Rs. -/2/-	„	-/3/-	„ „
Boys and Girls	„	Rs. -/2/-	„	-/3/-	„ „

Wages of unskilled labour in rural areas are more or less fixed by custom and show little variation in sympathy with the prices of agricultural produce. These are paid, as a rule, in cash.

Sairaba and Canal Irrigation. (a) **Irrigation from State Bunds and Canals.** The total area irrigated during the year under report was 1,81,789 bighas as against 2,11,346 bighas in the preceding year. This decline was due to the fact that the rains were delayed in the beginning and the September rains, though copious, hardly afforded any

irrigation, because the bunds had already been opened and there was no flooding in the rivers. The Abiana realised was Rs. 1,10,451 as against Rs. 89,090. It is due to the fact that a greater percentage of irrigated area matured than in the preceding year, in which the winter rains had failed.

The Sairaba Panchayats, referred to in the last year's report, have not started functioning, as yet in many villages, but steps are being taken to encourage people to utilise water in as large a cultivated area as possible.

(b) **Irrigation from British India Canals.** 4,829 bighas were irrigated as against 4,993. Water rate amounting to Rs. 6,743/- was paid by the persons concerned into British India Treasury.

Natural and other Calamities. (1) There were no extraordinary calamities in the shape of floods or frost, but there was some damage by hail-storm for which adequate remission of land revenue was granted.

(2) The following figures give the details of the accidental fires in the year under report. Figures for the previous year are also given:

Year.	No. of villages affected.	No. of accidents.	Estimated loss of property. Rs.	No. of human lives lost.	No. of cattle lost.	Taccavi advanced. Rs.
1938-39.	220	250	1,32,153/-	8	449	6,032/-
1939-40.	179	202	82,651/-	4	183	4,891/-

All these fires were accidental and most of these occurred in the hot and dry period from May to July. Besides adequate Taccavi advances, where-ever required, some relief was also given to very poor persons.

Disposal of State Lands. 616 cases were dealt with and 4903 bighas of land were allotted by the Revenue Department.

Economic and general condition of the Zamindars. The working of the following measures, specifically enacted for the betterment of the economic condition of the Zamindars, will show the extent to which the people have availed themselves of them.

(1) *The Bharatpur State Village Marketing Act No. 1 of 1940.* The year was marked by the enactment of the Bharatpur State Village Marketing Act No. 1 of 1940. Various measures, which have been adopted in other places, ensure control of prices at intermediary markets. As few primary producers take their produce to the market itself, the profits go largely to the intermediaries. The primary producers generally hand over their produce to their creditors in the villages. In order, therefore, to secure a reasonable competitive price for the former, the Village Marketing Act has been introduced so as to control the disposal of produce to creditors, as well as to others. For one year, the application of the Act was left to the option of the villages in the State, so that they might have a chance of understanding the basic principles underlying the measures which the State has taken

solely for their welfare. 142 villages applied for the application of the Act and 51 rural markets have accordingly been established. The working of the new Act is being watched with great interest.

(2) *Redemption of Mortgages Act, of 1931.* The Zamindars have now begun to take increasing advantage of the summary procedure of redemption prescribed in the Act and 65 cases were disposed of in the year under report.

(3) *Taccavi for conciliation of old debts.* The number of cases decided was 3 and the sum advanced was Rs. 367/- as against Rs. 190/- in the preceding year.

(4) *Taccavi for redemption of mortgages of land.* The total sum advanced was Rs. 5,355/- as against Rs. 2,385/- in the preceding year.

General. The year as a whole, has been above the average. The income from the Customs Department, goes to show that large quantities of surplus food grains and particularly of oil seeds, which are a money crop, have been exported. The fact that 99 per cent of the land revenue demand was collected, also goes to show that from the economic point of view, the position of the Zamindars was quite secure.

The Tehsil Advisory Committee and the Central Advisory Committee functioned regularly. The work done by them will be noticed separately.

Working of the Revenue Courts. (a) Original Suits. Statements No. I and II, show the number of original cases and execution proceedings instituted, decided and left undisposed of at the end of the year under report. The following is a summary:—

Particulars.	Year.	Opening balance.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance.
Original suits	1938-39	73	311	384	292	92
	1939-40	92	487	579	403	176
Execution Proceedings	1938-39	16	160	175	141	35
	1939-40	35	167	202	178	24

Both the number of original suits and execution proceedings was larger than in the preceding year. The balance of pending cases was higher. This was due to the larger number of institutions of original suits.

Appellate Work. Statement No. V gives details of the appellate work disposed of in the year under report. The following is a summary.

Name of Officer.	Balance from the year.	Instituted during the year under report.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Revenue Minister	1	262	263	263	...
Collector, Bharatpur	4	14	18	16	2
Collector, Dig	...	27	27	18	9

263 appeals were disposed of by the Revenue Minister as against 185 in the preceding year. No appeal was pending at the end of the year. The Collector Bharatpur disposed of 16 appeals as against 23 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 2, and the Collector Dig decided 18, as against 22, leaving a balance of 9. The disposal in the latter court requires improvement.

Revenue Record Work. (a) The programme of quadrennial Jamanbandis was duly followed. Special attempts were made to dispose of all pending mutations in these villages before the 15th of June, 1940, so that relevant changes might be incorporated in the connected records. In addition to this, the whole of the Revenue Staff has also been doing such Census work as has been allotted to the Department.

(b) **Subordinate Field Staff.** The Patwaris and Kanugos have, on the whole, given a satisfactory account of themselves and have creditably managed the additional work which the new Settlement has imposed.

(c) **Supervision by Superior Revenue Officers.** The attestation quadrennial Jamanbandis, the amended field maps, the verification of the existence of Muafidars, the checking of the Sairaba and the inspection of works of irrigation, constructed with the aid of taccavi, were done fairly satisfactorily. Greater attention is, however, required towards checking the work of the field Kanugos as such and of the office establishment by the officers themselves.

Patwari School. A school for training of Patwari candidates was started in the year under report. 137 candidates have been admitted for training.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

General. In addition to the Customs and Excise Revenue, octroi duty on behalf of the Municipal and Town Boards of the State and certain dues of Shri Girraj Gaushala are also collected by this department.

Personnel. Lt. Siffarish Hussain continued to be incharge as Superintendent, Customs and Excise, with Pt. Gopal Lal and Kr. Kanwar Kishen as Assistant Superintendents of Kaman and Bayana respectively.

Customs. (a) **Chabutras, Chaukies and Barrier Gates.** No change has taken place in the number of these.

(b) **Changes in the Tariff.** (i) The following additions and alterations have taken place:

- (1) Export and import duty of Rs. -/2/- per gallon has been imposed on varnishes.
- (2) Duty of Rs. -/4/- per maund on the import of black stone slabs having been reduced last year in the case of bullock cart loads to Rs. -/8/- per cart bullock, pro-

portionate reductions have been made in the case of other loads as well. At present in place of -/4/- per maund, these are per camel load -/4/-, ass -/1/- ponies, mule and bullocks -/2/-

(ii) *Octroi Duty.* The following changes in octroi duty have been given effect to in the year under report as an experimental measure for one year:

1. Stone Ware	-/6 per rupee.
2. Oil seeds (Tili, Sarson, Duan, Alsi Rayee and Moongphali etc.	-/1/- per maund.
3. Khoa	-/8/- per „
4. Oil Desi Meetha and Karua	-/8/- „ „
5. Moonj-ka-ban, Ropes etc.	-/1/6 „ „
6. Gudh	-/3/- „ „
7. Bura and Khand of all sorts	-/6/- „ „
8. Corn (wheat, Urd and Moong)	-/9 „ „
9. Flour, Meda and Suji	-/9 „ „
10. Mundbas and Mundhis	-/12/6 per hundred.
11. Mundbas Kursidar	1/9/- per hundred.

No octroi will be realised, if the total amount is less than a pice.

For Bharatpur City Only.

12. Kakhia bricks	-/6 per thousand.
13. Fara Ghumma Bricks	-/1/6 „ „
14. Table Brick ($\frac{1}{2}$ piece)	-/2/- „ „
15. Table Brick complete	-/3/- „ „

In addition to the change in the Customs and Octroi Schedule, certain minor changes of procedure have been effected such as revising the extension of time limit of *Ravannas* for taking the goods out of the State and fixing the ordinary standard time limit in accordance with the average journey which could be performed by each kind of vehicle used.

Receipts. The income is collected at Chaukies, Chabutras and Barrier Gates. For a few island villages, the right of collection is leased out to the villages, as the quantity of goods to be handled there does not justify the retention of a permanent staff.

The income during the year under report is compared below with that in the preceding year.

Details.	Preceding year. Rs.	Year under report. Rs.
Imports	1,07,025	1,42,803
Exports	2,50,743	4,48,136
Other sources	10,484	15,433
Total.	3,68,252	6,06,372
Bones and saltpetre	4,260	3,770
Grand Total.	3, 72,512	6,10,142

Imports. The income under this head has increased from Rs. 1,07,025 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,42,803 in the year under report. This has chiefly been accounted for under heads, Machine Woven Cloth, Spun Yarn, *Kirana*, *Lakhota* and *Saman Bisati*. The last includes articles of luxuries, like perfumes, scents and Oils.

Exports. As compared with the income of Rs. 2,50,743 under this head in the preceding year, the income during the year under report was Rs. 4,48,1£6. This was directly due to the excellent Rabi crop which the State had; the income from export of oil seeds only having increased from Rs. 39,640 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,58,742. Ghee accounted for an increase of Rs. 12,852. There was also an increase from the sale of cattle.

The balance of trade has definitely been in favour of the people of the State and they have taken full advantage of a good year, following several years of agricultural depression.

Offences against the Customs Laws. The following figures compare cases instituted and disposed of during the year, with that in the preceding one :—

Heads.	Balance from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.
Miscellaneous	1,226	8,707	9,933	8,822	1,111
Smuggling under Section 66	767	1,048	1,215	1,040	175
Section 188 I. P. C.	26	140	166	137	29
Total	1,419	9,895	11,314	9,999	1,315

Although there was a very large increase in exports and imports, necessitating a corresponding increase in customs work and greater supervision on the part of the State, there was an allround decrease in the number of institutions and the balance left over. This is directly due to the improved control on the institution of cases, mentioned in the last year's report.

Excise. (a) System of Excise Administration. The Madras system of Excise Administration continues to be in force in the State. Excisable articles are imported under permit from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, and are stored in the State Ware-houses at Bharatpur, Bayana and Dig, from which these are issued to retail licensees.

(b) Receipts. The figures of income from excise, for the year under report are compared below with those of the preceding year:

Head.	1938-39.			1939-40.		
	Licence Fee.	Excise Duty.	Total.	Licence Fee.	Excise Duty.	Total.
Liquor. ... Rs.	4,451	14,041	18,492	4,426	17,633	22,059
Drugs. ... Rs.	12,656	27,490	40,146	12,520	25,034	37,554
Total ... Rs.	17,107	41,531	58,638	16,946	42,667	59,613

There was an increase of Rs. 970/- as compared with the total income in the preceding year.

Liquor. There is only one license for the sale of foreign liquor. The number of licenses issued for the sale of country liquor, including the shops managed departmentally, continued to be 34. 2,833 gallons of liquor were sold during the year under report, as against 2,306 gallons in the preceding year. The forecast made, when the sealed bottle system of sale of liquor was introduced into the State, that consumption would increase as a result of unadulterated liquor being available to the consumers, is being realised in an increasing measure every year.

Excisable Drugs. The number of retail shops for excisable drugs was 24. The figures below give details of the quantity of various drugs sold, as compared with those in the preceding year:

Name of Drug.	Quantity sold in the preceding year.	Quantity sold in the year under report.	Increase or decrease.	
	Mds.sr.ch.	Mds.sr.ch.	Mds.sr.ch.	
Opium.	16-23- 7	20- 7-11	+	3-24- 4
Charas.	1-35- 3	2- 5-11	+	0-10- 8
Bhang.	34-14-14	42-30-10	+	8-15-12
Poppy-heads.	1-18- 2	1-33- 6	+	0-15- 4

There was an increase in the consumption of all drugs under this head. In the case of opium, however, it was proportionately larger. Even now, the total consumption per thousand of the population comes to 1 sr. 10 ch. which is far lower than the average in many other States in Rajputana. The consumption of Charas has increased although difficulties in obtaining supplies from the Punjab have continued. This is perhaps due to the effect of a good year on the consumers. Cocaine and other kindred drugs are imported exclusively for the use of the Medical Department, on the requisition of the Chief Medical Officer and under a permit from the Political Agent.

Excise Offences. The following statement gives a summary of the various offences detected and dealt with in the year under report: the figures in brackets are those relating to the preceding year:

Nature of Offence.	Balance of the previous year.	Instituted during the year under report.	Total.	Decided.	Balance.
Illegal sale of Opium	....	4 (1)	4 (1)	4 (1)	....
„ „ Bhang.	....	....	....	....	....
„ „ Charas.	....	(1)	(1)	(1)	....
„ „ Poppy heads	....	....	....	....	....
Illicit sale of liquor.	1 (2)	7 (4)	8 (6)	7 (5)	1 (1)
Total.	1 (2)	11 (6)	12 (8)	11 (7)	1 (1)

The total number decided was 11 as against 8, out of which 4 related to offences against sale of opium. This is the result of special vigilance in supervising the sale of this drug, the consumption was noticed to be increasing. Illicit distillation of liquor still continues to some degree amongst the Minas.

Total Income and Expenditure. The total income of the Customs and Excise Department was Rs. 6,69,755 as against Rs. 4,31,150 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 58,281 as against Rs. 47,759. The slight increase is due to some special staff having had to be engaged for properly supervising the very large exports and imports which took place during the year under report.

Miscellaneous. 2 Darogha candidates were sent to Nasik this year also for Excise Training.

Octroi duty and Shri Girraj Gaushala. The amounts collected under head octroi duty and shri Girraj Gaushala dues, during the year under report, are compared below with corresponding figures in the preceding year:—

Heads.	Duty collected during the preceding year.	Duty collected during the year under report.
	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal Board, Bharatpur.	26,323	29,696
Municipal Board, Dig.	6,557	9,096
Sanitary Boards.	7,466	13,215
Shri Girraj Gaushala.	2,412	3,060
Total.	42,758	55,067

The larger income is due to larger quantities of goods imported. The Customs Department charges 4 per cent now in place of 6 per cent for collection of dues of the Municipal Committees. From the Town Boards and Shri Girraj Gaushala, a charge of 2 per cent on the amount collected is now made.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT DEPARTMENT.

The Revenue Minister continued to work as Registrar of Co-operative Societies, while Sardar Lachhman Singh held charge as Deputy Registrar. A post of Assistant Registrar was added in the year under report. This was held by Chaudhry Sahib Khan.

Working of the Co-operative Credit Societies. The following statement summarises the organization and working of the various types of Co-operative Societies during the year under report. Figures for the preceding year are also given:—

Type of Societies	No. of Societies.		No. of Members.		Working Capital.	
	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
					Rs.	Rs.
Registered Agricultural Credit Societies	542	555	12,874	12,943	6,54,643	7,13,186
Unregistered Agricultural Credit.	22	22	102	165	5,400	7,194
Registered Urban Credit.	6	6	103	119	5,411	6,394
Cattle Breeding	10	11	162	164	3,233	3,286
Thrift & Savings	1	2	46	56	2,309	3,201
Better Living.	15	15	1,075	929	872	674
Commission Shops.	2	4	144	218	10,305	10,987
Ghee Trading.	1	1	11	11	1,000	1,952
Co-operative Stores.	1	1	18	18	178	166
Grain Thrift & Credit.	1	3	10	33	30	124
Anti-Malnutrition.	1	1	12	12	....	16
Dyeing & Calico Printing.	1	1	11	12	17	17
Agricultural Requirements Supply Union.	1	1	20	318	8,045	5,801
Leather Workers.	3	8	42	183	915	3,487
Khas Workers.	2	2	25	25	38	509
Hand-made Paper Societies.	....	6	....	61	....	....
Total.	609	639	14,655	15,267	6,74,388	7,56,994

It will be seen from the above that the working of the department has steadily improved. The 30 societies registered during the year under report were under the following heads:—

1. Agricultural Credit Societies	....	12
2. Cattle Breeding	....	1
3. Commission Shops	....	2
4. Leather Workers and Wood Workers	....	5
5. Women Thrift Savings Society.	....	1
6. Hand-made paper Industrial Societies	....	6
7. Grain Thrift and Credit Societies	....	2
8. Mutual Relief Fund Association	....	1
Total	....	30

The last 4 societies are of new types. Each one of them shows a desirable development of various activities. The Mutual Relief Fund Association deserves special mention. It has been started with the

idea of giving relief to the successors of deceased members, with a view to enabling them to meet certain unavoidable expenditure on death occasions. 496 societies have become members of this association and relief aggregating to Rs. 2758/- has been distributed to the successors of 114 members belonging to 102 societies.

The Poultry Breeding Society which had not been functioning for some time has been ordered to be dissolved.

There is still considerable room for the expansion of this department. Although the advantages of sound co-operative movement are being realised by the people in an increasing degree every year, the number of societies and members is still comparatively small. The golden rule, which has been followed in past years, of not increasing the number of societies too rapidly unless there is a genuine demand for it has been adhered to in the year under report. The opposition of money lenders continued unabated, but it has now been made impossible for them to circumvent the Co-operative Law and harass the Co-operative Societies or attach the property of the members against the rules.

Audit Inspections. The total number of societies audited was 603 as against 523 in the preceding year and the number of inspections was 731 as against 511. This increase is satisfactory.

Loans and Recoveries. (a) **Loans.** The following figures show the amount of loans advanced under various heads in 1939-40, as compared with the preceding year:—

Productive Purposes.	1938-39	1939-40
	Rs	Rs
1. Bullocks	40,289	45,148
2. Seed	60,000	33,582
3. Charas-Bart	10,659	10,300
4. Intercultivation	844	....
5. Repairs to wells	90	160
6. Agricultural Implements	....	....
7. Purchase of land.	....	890
8. Carts	320	557
9. Gardening	50	50
Total	1,12,252	90,687
Non-Productive purposes.		
1. Trade	.... 1,508	....
2. Repairs of houses	.... 556	....
3. She-buffaloes	.... 1,135	80
4. Marriages	.... 660	1,130
5. Repayment of loans	.... 50	671
6. Food grain	.... 965	....
7. Leather	.... 1,655	260
Total	.... 6,529	2,141
Grand Total	.... Rs. 1,18,781	Rs. 92,828

Owing to favourable agricultural conditions, adequate loans for purchase of bullocks and seeds had to be made, particularly for the former purpose, because a very large area of arable land had been brought under cultivation. Under the head Non-productive purposes, however, the total sum advanced was Rs. 2,141 only as against Rs. 6,529 in the preceding year.

(b) **Recoveries.** The followsug figures compare the recoveries with those made in the preceding year:—

Year.	Principal Rs.	Interest. Rs.	Secy. Pay Fund. Rs.	Total Rs.
1938-39	69,683	38,531	10,311	1,18,525
1939-40	2,24,641	74,679	11,709	3,11,029

From a perusal of the report under the head "Revenue", it will appear that the year was very good for agriculturists. This is also reflected in the amount recovered on account of outstanding dues from Co-operative Societies, which was Rs. 3,11,029 as against Rs. 1,18,525 in the preceding year. It has been mentioned in the report of the past few years that there is a growing sense of responsibility amongst the members and that they are learning to borrow carefully and to repay promptly. The collection figures of the year under report furnish a clear proof of the growth of this intrinsically valuable characteristic.

Other activities of the Department. The policy of training Local Secretaries from amongst the members of societies themselves was continued and the number has increased from 62 in the preceding year to 74. There are 6 Adult Night Schools now as compared with 5 previously. 56 cases of debt adjustment were dealt with in the year under report, as against 31 in the preceding one. Storing of seed by the societies also received attention and 16 societies stored seed worth Rs. 13,237 which was used by their members again at the time of the sowings. The members of the societies are kept informed of the current prices of food grains by means of a supplement to the State Gazette, which is supplied to each one of these.

Two candidates for training in leather work are sent every year to Dayalbagh, Agra. One of them has completed his course and is now organising leather Tanning Societies in the State. 2 more have been sent in the year under report.

The Department has also decided to start a Hand-made paper as a cottage industry. 6 societies have been registered and the necessary staff employed.

The Dyeing Calico Institution of the Co-operative Department has also done good work in the year under report. Owing to the shortage of imported dyes, experiments are now being conducted with indigenous dyes for meeting the requirements of the people.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

This Department worked jointly with the Co-operative Department and has continued to do very useful work in all its branches. The following is a brief summary of its activities.

Veterinary Inspector. The Veterinary Inspector toured widely in the State throughout the year. Besides reporting on the condition of 84 breeding bulls, distributed by the State, he also carried out inoculation against rinder-pest and advised Zamindars generally in matters relating to cattle management. He selected animals for the Third All India Imperial Cattle Show, Delhi, in which 13 rewards were won by the cattle of the State, including the Breeding Championship Cup for the Rath Breed.

Maternity Sub-Inspectress. The Maternity Sub-Inspectress toured extensively in villages, distributing medicines to children and women and training local *Dais*. She also supervised the work of Lady Guides in villages.

Physical Instructor. A retired military officer has now been employed for this work and he has been carrying on an extensive programme of physical training in rural sports and modern games.

Propaganda work Staff. The Inspector incharge of the propaganda work and his staff have been giving demonstrations in rural areas. They are now also incharge of the War Propaganda and Publicity Work in the State. A special portable electric outfit, consisting of loudspeakers and a microphone, have been purchased by the department. In addition to news received on the wireless, magic lantern shows and rural reconstruction recorded music programmes are also given on the loudspeakers. Prominent public minded villagers (men and women) take part in these programmes and besides disseminating correct news and views, also impress on the people in need to help the Empire in men and money in the present crisis.

The entire staff of the Co-operative and the Rural Reconstruction Department have been carrying out 'the tooth and eye drill' on the occasions of their tour in the rural areas.

AGRI-HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. G. Phadke continued to hold charge of the Department. He had two assistants.

Gardens. The number of gardens continued to be the same as in the previous year. Barah and Bhusawar plantations have now started yielding fruit. The Department has also helped the owners of private gardens in the purchase of fruit trees and garden management. In order to create a taste in rural areas for flower gardening, 3,000 plants were again distributed free to villages.

Agriculture. The policy of crops experiments (a) in State Farm at Pucca Bagh and (b) In outlying tehsils in the fields of the Zamindars continued in the year under report, with the following result:—

(a) **Farm Experiments.** The following crops were tried with the results noted against each.

Linseed. Pusa 12, Dhar White, Cawnpore 1162 and local varieties were tried. Out of these, Cawnpore 1162 was most successful.

Wheat. 1R/39-40, as against the local variety, 8A, C.591, were tried. 8A. has again proved its excellence over the other varieties; the yield being 40 per cent more as against 30% of C. 591 over the local variety. The maximum yield of 8A was 23 maunds per acre. The seed used was not the ordinary variety, but of single plot culture, B. F. 10, B. F. 13 and B. F. 18, mixed together. These varieties are more rust and frost resistant and higher yielding than the ordinary 8A variety.

Barley 2R/39-40. Cawnpore 251, and B. F. 80, was tried as against local B. F. 80. The local selected variety yielded 21 maunds per acre as against Cawnpore's 20 mds. and Mass Local variety's 16.

Sarson. 3R/39-40. Yellow sarson, brown sarson, Punjab Toria and local sarson were tried. The local variety gave the highest yield of $4\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre.

(b) **Experiments in rural areas.** The following table summarises the yields obtained in various places:

Wheat yield per acre in Maunds. Kaman. Pahari. Kumber. Dig. Nagar. Weir. Rupbas

8 A.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	21	Nil.	Crop was cut down before the arrival of F. A.	26	7
C. 591.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	25	Nil.		23	6
Local.	16	15	20	Nil.		17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5

Barley yield per acre.

B. F. 80	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	20	20	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Cawnpore 251.	21	20	20	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Local.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$

Gram yield per acre.

Ferozepuri.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crop failed	20	19	Crop failed due to
Local.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	due to lack of	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	lack of monsoon.
		rains.			

Other activities of the Department. One of the Farm Assistants has been given training at Jeolikote (United Provinces) in Apiary work, where he stood first in his class. The necessary apparatus and material have now been purchased and will be distributed to agriculturists for honey making as a cottage industry.

Besides giving advice to agriculturists on all matters concerning the profitable management of land, the Agricultural Officer has also been giving lectures in agriculture to the Vernacular Final Middle School at Bharatpur.

SHRI GIRRAJ GAUSHALA AND DAIRY FARM.

(a) **Dairying Section.** Mr. P. K. Ganguly continued to hold this charge. The total value of dairying products sold during the year under report, was worth Rs. 8,564/13/6 as against Rs. 7,695/13/-.

Aerated Waters. The total quantity of aerated water sold was worth Rs. 73/2/6 as against Rs. 309/13/6 in the preceding year. This is due to the fact that manufacture of aerated waters was discontinued early in the year.

(b) **Breeding Section.** The following breeds of cattle are maintained:—

- (1) Hissar.
 - (2) Montgomery.
 - (3) Dhanni.
 - (4) Mewat.
- and (5) Friesian Cross.

5 Hissar bulls were given free to the Zamindars for breeding purposes on the condition that they would look after the animals properly and report illness or death.

Farming. Experiments in fodder crops have been continued. Napier grass which was planted 5 years ago is still flourishing. Jowar silage was prepared during the year under report.

Dr. F. Ware, F. R. C. V. S., I. V. S., Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India inspected the Dairy Farm in October and has made highly valuable suggestions for improving the work in the Dairy Farm. These will be carried out.

Gaushala Section. The Gaushala (i. e., Asylum) section is at Kunher. The average number of cattle maintained there is 500. In order to improve the working of this charitable section, a committee of five non-officials was formed. This Committee has done very useful work. In order to effect economy, the post of Cattle Breeding Officer has been reduced and a Supervisor has been appointed in his place.

Income & Expenditure. The following figures show the income and expenditure as compared with the preceding year:—

Year.	Expenditure.	Income.
1938-39	Rs. 27,490	Rs. 20,870
1939-40	Rs. 23,465	Rs. 25,860

In the last year's report, it was observed that the excess of expenditure over income was due to the re-organization of the Department but that the income was improving. This year, whereas the expenditure has decreased by Rs. 4,025 the income has gone up by Rs. 4,990. It is hoped that this increase will be maintained, although it may be remarked that the Gaushala Asylum portion is financially a pure liability.

COURT OF WARDS.

The number of Wards under management is 9 now as against 7. The most important of these is still of the sons of the late Syed Alley Hassan Vakil. Unfortunately, the litigation in which this court is involved has not finished yet and is proving a great strain on the financial resources of the property. The other Wards are of minor importance.

CATTLE FAIRS AND EXHIBITION.

Eight Cattle Fairs were held during the year under report. The following figures show the income and expenditure:—

Name of Head.	1938-39				1939-40			
	Custom duty on cattle.	Other income.	Total.	Expenditure.	Custom duty on cattle.	Other income.	Total.	Expenditure.
1. Bharatpur	30,304	6,274	36,578	7,117	28,969	7,651	36,620	6,844
2. Deeg	12,180	1,630	13,810	337	10,355	1,551	11,906	799
3. Nadbai	9,236	976	10,212	83	12,201	1,246	13,447	82
4. Rupbas.	1,868	235	2,103	48	2,189	370	2,559	87
5. Nagar	2,917	318	3,235	49	3,216	370	3,586	58
6. Jhil-ka-Bara	2,090	258	2,348	54	2,611	444	3,055	78
7. Weir	428	210	638	36	386	238	624	61
8. Kaman	6,390	666	7,056	50	1,651	285	1,936	70
9. Miscellaneous ....	....	4	4	495	....	43	43	327
Total.	65,413	10,571	75,984	8,269	61,578	12,198	73,776	8,386

The expenditure shows a slight increase of Rs 117 which is due to the better organization of the Dig Fair this year.

Income from Custom duty and sale of Cattle. This amounted to Rs. 61,578 as against Rs. 65,413 last year. The decline is directly due to the abandonment of the exhibition on the Dussehra occasion owing to the untimely demise of Rao Raja Shri Girendra Saran Singh, the younger brother of His Highness, the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

Other income from fairs. The total income from fairs, other than custom duty has been Rs. 12,198 as against Rs. 10,571 last year, which means an increase of Rs. 1,627.

In addition to the cattle fairs, monthly rural fairs have been sanctioned to be held at:—

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. Ballabhgarh. | (Weir) |
| 2. Akhaigarh. | (Nadbai) |
| 3. Uchain. | (Rupbas) |
| 4. Salaimpur. | (Weir) |
| and 5. Jurehra. | (Kaman) |

An improvement made this year in the management of the cattle fair, was the recording of the breed of cattle sold in the fair. This has become possible as sufficient interest is now being taken by the breeders who have become aware of the characteristics of different breeds.

Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair and Exhibition. The Exhibition was not held this year owing to the lamentable and untimely demise of Rao Raja Shri Girendra Saran Singh, the younger brother of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, only a few days before the Dussehra.

COLONIZATION AND GRASS FARMS.

Colonization. The Colonization officer was mainly concerned with giving effect to the scheme sanctioned last year for grant of proprietary rights in Bharatpur and Kumher towns. The entire area in both these estates was re-measured on the square system and applica-

tions have been entertained for allotment of these areas. The areas of which allotment has been asked for, have been demarcated on the ground with a view to adjustment of the same in accordance with the new system of allotment in squares or part of squares only.

Grass Farms. Re-organization. The re-organization of the Department has advanced a good deal. The following is a summary of the steps taken :

- (a) Handing over unnecessary areas to the Revenue Deptt. for management. 19 isolated areas have been returned to the Revenue Department for Departmental management.
- (b) *Sale of areas to Zamindars.* Two Rundhs have been sold to Zamindars.
- (c) *Quinquennial leases of grazing areas.* In order to relieve the Grass Farm of the unnecessary work of supervision of grazing areas, 6 Rundhs have been leased on quinquennial contracts. The lease money is to be realised by the Lamberdars and paid into the treasury direct.
- (d) *Reduction of Staff.* Heavy reduction of staff, consequent to the above changes have been proposed. The savings aggregate to Rs. 1,404 per annum. These will be given effect to with effect from the next year.

The Grass Farm Department has not taken its final shape yet. It is hoped that the organization will be completed at an early date.

✓ CENSUS DEPARTMENT.

Preliminary work with regard to the Seventh Regular Census, was undertaken with effect from the month of February, 1940. The Superintendent of Census, Ajmer Merwara, paid a brief visit to discuss certain essential matters. Later on, S. Dayam Hussain Jaffry, Tehsildar Kumher was appointed as Census Superintendent, Bharatpur State and was given the necessary office establishment. He proceeded on leave owing to urgent affairs, on the 18th October, 1940 and from that date B. Banwari Lal, is officiating in his place. The preliminary work in connection with the Census is in progress. The total cost incurred up to the end of the year, was Rs. 4,240.

Chapter III—Judicial.

Mr. Kunwar Bahadur continued to be the District and Sessions Judge throughout the year.

Thakur Ratnakar Shastri and Mr. Shiam Lal Jain continued to be the Nazims of Bayana and Deeg respectively throughout the year. M. Abdul Hamid Khan, Nazim of Bharatpur relinquished charge of his office on 15th November, 1939 and Captain Govind Singh, on being relieved of his duties as Assistant Guardian in the Palace Department, was appointed Nazim of Bharatpur in his place. Captain

Govind Singh continued to be Nazim of Bharatpur throughout the rest of the year.

Syed Haider Ali Rizvi, L. Jagannath Prasad Arora and Munshi Rajjan Lal continued to be Munsifs of Bayana, Deeg and Bharatpur respectively throughout the year.

Criminal Original. The total number of offences reported and dealt with by the various judicial courts of the State during the year under report was 3,627 against 2,936 in the previous year showing an increase of 691 cases.

The number of persons tried was 10,519 as against 8,500 during the previous year. Of these 1,863 were convicted, 3,536 acquitted, 3,105 discharged, 97 committed to Sessions, and 494 died, escaped or were transferred and were consequently not tried. The number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year under report was 1,424 as against 1,271 last year.

The number of acquittals and discharges during the year under report was 6,641.

Criminal Appeals. The total number of appeals filed during the year in the various courts was 273. To these may be added the opening balance of 16 making the total 289. Orders were confirmed in 150, modified in 29, reversed in 86, and further enquiry was ordered in 6 cases. No case was referred to the Judicial Minister. The number of appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 18 as against 16 last year.

Applications in revision in Criminal Cases. 187 applications in revision were presented to the courts of the Sessions Judge and the Nazims during the year under report and 6 was the opening balance, making a total of 193. In 133 cases the orders passed by the lower courts were confirmed, and in 1 case orders were modified. Orders were set aside in 20 cases, and in 18 cases further enquiry was ordered; while 3 cases were transferred from one court to another and 10 cases were referred to the court of the Judicial Minister for orders, leaving 8 cases pending at the close of the year.

Out of 192 applications for revision before the Judicial Minister, orders passed by the lower courts were confirmed in 99, modified in 15, reversed in 33 and further enquiry was ordered in 5 cases, leaving 40 cases pending at the end of the year.

Civil Original. 1,989 suits were instituted during the year under report as against 1606 last year. The number of cases pending at the close of St. 1995 was 61 as against 30 in St. 1994. Thus there were altogether 2,050 suits for disposal during the year, of which 1,942 were disposed of leaving a balance of 108 pending at the close of the year as against 61 last year. Out of the 1,942 suits disposed of, 392 were decided exparte, in 800 claims were admitted or compromised, 322 were dismissed and 428 were otherwise disposed of.

The total value of the property involved was Rs. 2,81,059 as against Rs. 1,96,113 last year, giving an average of Rs. 137-1-8 per

case as against 122-4-3 per case last year. The number of suits of which the valuation exceeded Rs. 5,000 was 1 as against 1 last year, and that of the suits of the valuation of Rs. 1,000 to 5,000 was 20 as against 21 last year. The number of suits below Rs. 1,000 and above Rs. 500 was 55 as against 36 last year; of those above Rs. 100 to 500 was 420 as against 423 last year, and those of below Rs. 100 was 1,493 as against 1,123 last year. Thus the majority of the suits were those in which the subject-matter was below Rs. 100.

Civil appeals and applications for revision. 315 appeals and applications for revision were preferred during the year as against 245 last year, and 47 were pending from last year making a total of 362, including those presented to the court of the Judicial Minister, as against 280 last year. Of these 292 were disposed of and 70 remained pending at the close of the year as against 47 last year.

Execution of decrees. The amount for the recovery of which applications for execution of decrees were presented during the year under report was Rs. 3,31,789 as against 2,88,176 last year. 2469 applications were registered during the year and 208 was the opening balance, making a total of 2677 as against 2370 last year, for disposal. Of these 2449 were disposed of leaving a balance of 228 at the close of the year as against 208 last year.

Registration. The number of documents presented for registration was 846 as against 814 in the previous year. To this may be added 1 document pending at the close of the last year, making a total of 847. The value of property dealt with was Rs. 3,03,380 as against Rs. 2,90,583 last year. 814 documents were registered while in 30 registration was refused. 3 documents remained pending at the close of the year.

Cattle Pounds. There were 52 Cattle Pounds in the State on 31st October, 1939. No new Pound was opened during the year under report. The Pound at Khedli Gadasiya was closed during the year. The total income from the Pounds during the year was Rs. 8690 as against 7635 last year showing an increase of Rs. 1,055, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,003 as against Rs. 8,700 last year showing an increase of Rs. 303.

Registration of Associations. Eight associations applied for registration under the Criminal Law Amendment Act (Act No. 1 of 1937) during the year under report as against 11 last year. All these associations were registered.

Legislation. The following local and British India enactments were passed and introduced:—

1. Bharatpur State Registration of Foreigners Act (Act III of 1940).
2. Bharatpur State Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1940.
3. Bharatpur State Foreigners Act (Act IV of 1940).
4. The Foreigners Order 1940.
5. The Enemy Foreigners Order 1940.

6. Judicial Circular No. 1 of 1940.
 7. Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act (Act IV of 1940).
- The following Acts and Rules were amended:—

1. Criminal Tribes Rules.
2. State Court fees and Stamp Act.
3. Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act.

Chapter IV—Finance.

The Finance Department remained in the charge of Rai Sahib N. D. Chokra upto 25th February, 1940, when Chaube Yad Ram B. A., succeeded him as Accountant General and Financial Secretary. Since then the department continued in his charge.

2. The financial working of the year is shown in Appendix IV. The total income of the State including assigned revenues amounted to Rs. 41,00,314 against Rs. 31,29,425, in the preceding year. This was entirely the result of better rainfall. The actual quantity of rainfall was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches more than normal, that is $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches against the normal 25. But it was timely and extremely well distributed; and the $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches of rain which fell in winter, resulted in a bumper rabi crop. Consequently land revenue alone showed an increase of Rs. 6,94,709 over the figure for the previous year; and the income under Customs and Excise increased by Rs. 2,38,602.

3. The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 37,53,185 against Rs. 32,65,227 in the preceding year, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 4,87,958. The principal increase was under the debt head; repayment exceeded that made in the previous year by Rs. 4,16,775. This included a payment of Rs. 2,20,000, in advance of the schedule for the repayment of debt, representing instalment due on the 16th December, 1940 and the 16th June, 1941. This was done in order to effect appreciable savings in interest and also to form a reserve for and an insurance against a possible bad year, when repayment of debt can, if necessary, be suspended altogether without departing from the sanctioned scheme of amortization. The repayment of debt thus proceeds slightly ahead of the prescribed programme. The total amount of the debt now stands at Rs. 32,77,729, to Morvi and Rs. 2,59,222 to Jaipur. Other increases in expenditure are accounted for by the initial donation of Rs. 14,000 to the War Purposes Fund and the provision made for meeting certain urgent requirements in the Education and Medical departments, such as furniture, equipment and linen. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 9,18,800, of which a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs forms a reserve for His Highness's marriage.

4. In furtherance of the War effort a total sum of Rs. 25,592/10/- was collected by the State from the State servants and the public of the State for War Purposes Fund. Of this a sum of Rs. 24,000 was paid along with the State donation of Rs. 14,000 mentioned in the preceding para, to the Honorary Treasurer, His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. A sum of Rs. 100 was paid for purchase of wool required for preparation of articles for the Red Cross, and a sum of Rs. 500 was given over to the Publicity Bureau Sub-Committee for war publicity work, leaving a sum of Rs. 992/10/- at the end of the year.

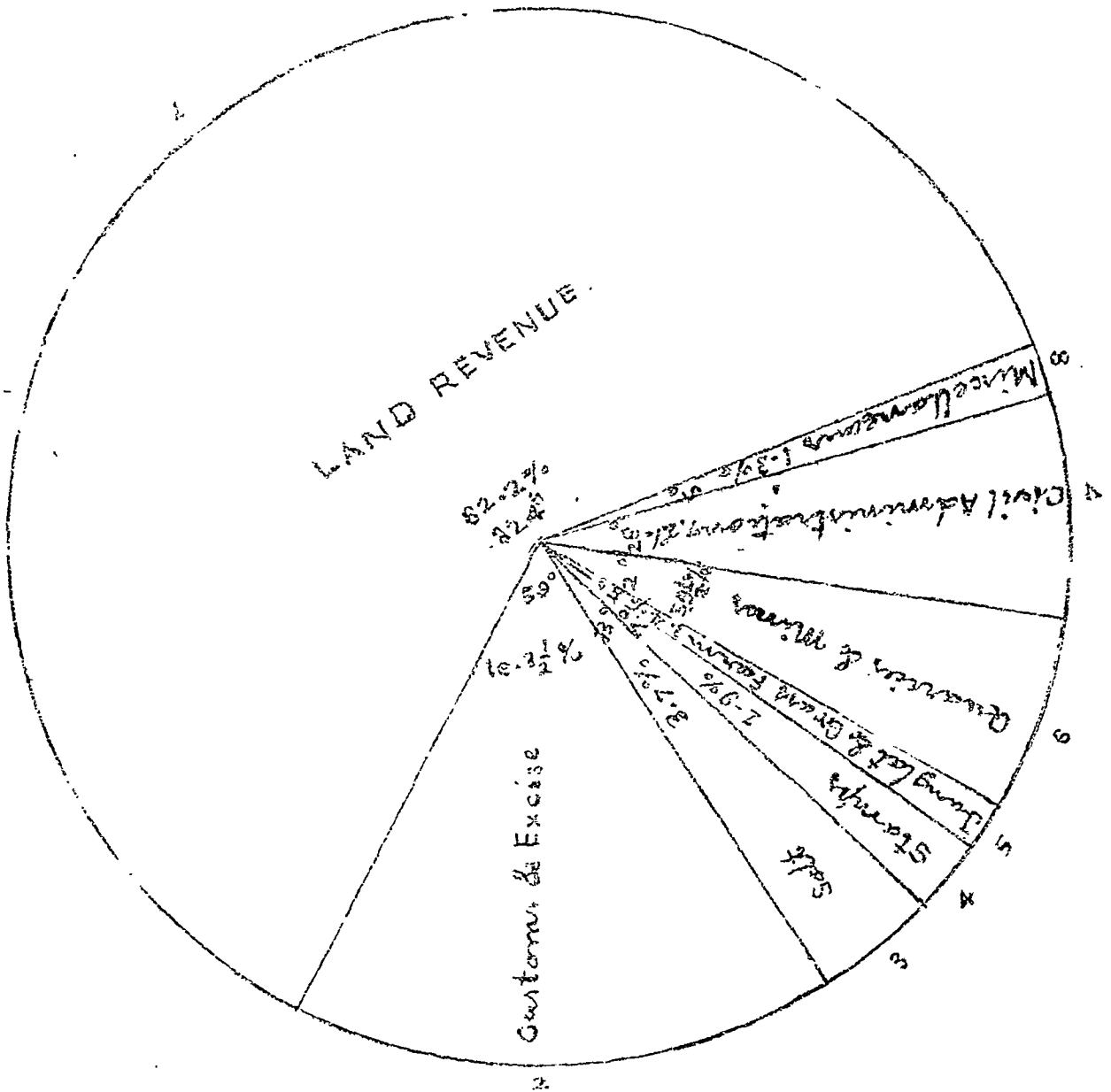
5. A total sum of Rs. 1,90,665 was also subscribed towards the purchase of Defence War Bonds and Post Office Defence Savings Certificates. Of this a sum of Rupees one lac was advanced from the general cash balances by the State for purchase of Government of India, Interest-Free War Bonds. Under another scheme launched by the Darbar in furtherance of the war effort a sum of Rs. 11,400 was advanced, free of interest, to State employees drawing a pay below 100/- p. m. for the purchase of Post Office Defence Savings Certificates. Rs. 79,265 was subscribed by State Officers getting Rs. 100 per mensem or over and by the general public of the State. Of the total amount thus subscribed a sum of Rs. 1,84,030 was actually invested in the purchase of Defence War Bonds and Defence Savings Certificates leaving a sum of Rs. 6,635 at the end of the year.

6. The accounts of almost all the departments of the State were inspected during the year under report. A few cases of irregularities and over-payments were brought to light and reported to the Administrative authorities concerned.

7. The system of pre-audit continued to work well and resulted in the disallowance of sums aggregating Rs. 8,153 from the bills preferred for payment during the year by the various departments of the State. Demands worth Rs. 1,611 were established as a result of local audit inspections and the audit of the compiled accounts of the departments.

8. The State Accounts Code and the State Audit Manual are now in use and they have proved very useful for audit and account purposes.

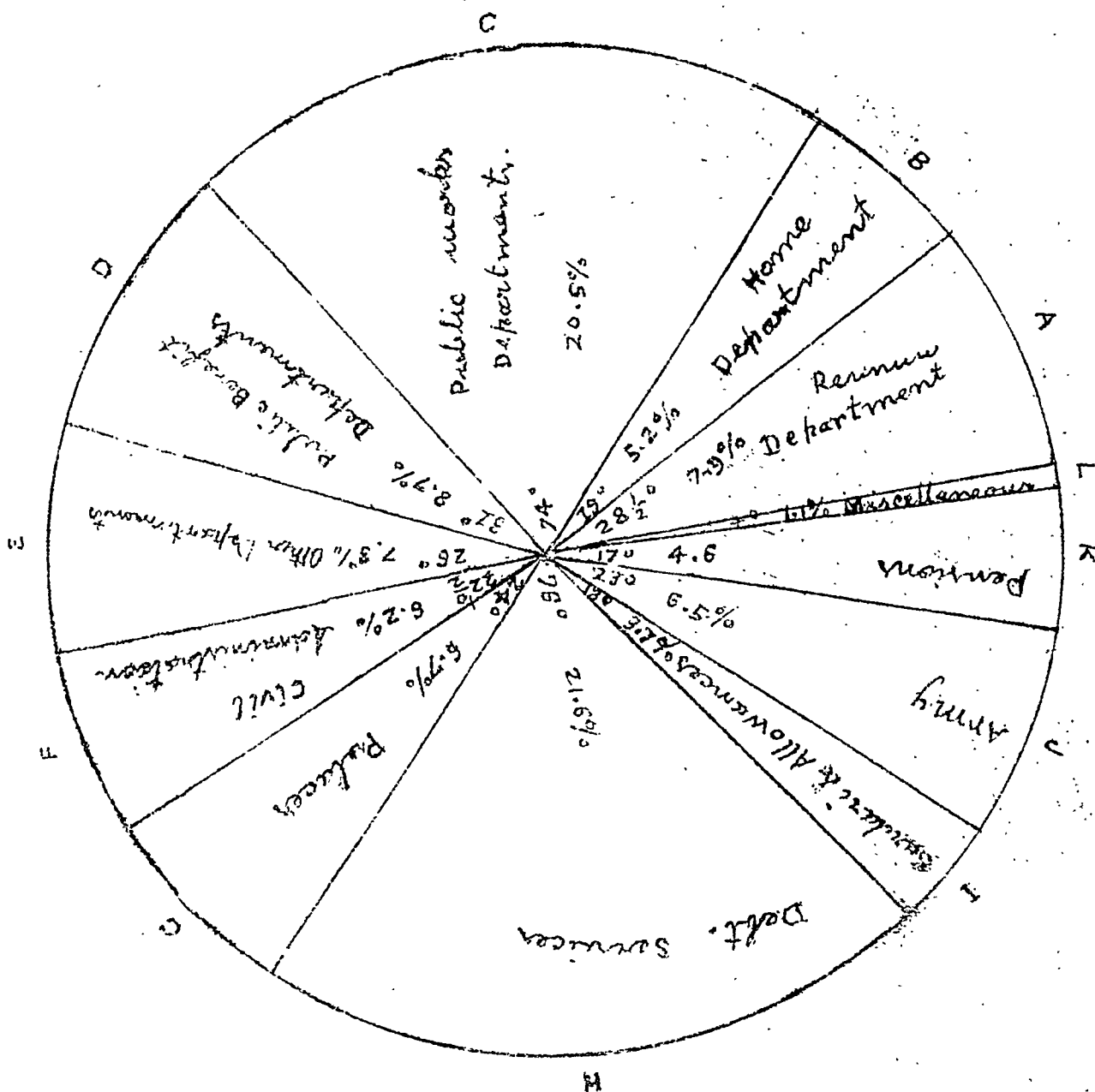
INCOME.



INCOME.

1. Land Revenue	25,49,843	62.2 percent
2. Customs and Excise	6,69,754	16.31 ..
3. Salt	1,50,965	3.7 ..
4. Stamps	78,537	1.9 ..
5. Junglat and Grass Farm	58,682	1.4 ..
6. Quarries and Mines	2,41,681	5.91 ..
7. Civil Administration	2,96,404	7.2 ..
8. Miscellaneous	54,445	1.3 ..
Total.	41,00,314	100 percent.

EXPENDITURE.



EXPENDITURE.

A—Revenue Departments.

			Percent.
1. Land Revenue	....	2,40,083	
2. Customs and Excise	....	58,281	2,98,364
			7.9

B—Home Departments.

3. Vikalats	....	22,756		Percent.
4. Kothi Khas	....	35,967		
5. Toshekhana	....	48,935		
6. Sadabart	....	89,031	1,96,689	5·2

C—Public Works Departments.

7. Main with Nazool	....	3,72,273		
8. Quarries and Mines	....	1,86,053		
9. Power House	....	63,146		
10. Garage	....	1,12,537		
11. Telephone	....	33,337	7,67,346	20·5

D—Public Benefit Departments.

12. Education	....	1,06,614		
13. Medical	....	1,03,551		
14. Agri-horticulture	....	44,466		
15. Co-operation and Rural Reconstruction	....	54,306		
16. Library	....	1,364		
17. Veterinary	....	11,961	3,22,262	8·7

E—Other Departments.

18. Jail	....	37,254		
19. Police	....	1,48,273		
20. Gadikhana	....	7,943		
21. Clubs	....	1,800		
22. State Press	....	26,243		
23. Junglat and Shikar	....	24,419		
24. Grass Farm	....	26,825	2,72,757	7·3

F—Civil Administration.

25. Council Office	....	1,40,933		
26. Finance Department	29,372		
27. Treasury	10,382		
28. Judicial	55,222	2,35,909	6·2

G—29. Palaces	2,51,235	6·7
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H—30. Debt Services	8,12,310	21·6
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I—31. Sardari and Allowances	1,38,572	3·7
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J—32. Army	2,43,194	6·5
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K—33. Pensions	1,73,491	4·6
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L—34. Miscellaneous	41,056	1·1
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Total		37,53,185	100
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Chapter V—State Forces.

HEAD QUARTERS—BHARATPUR STATE FORCES.

His Highness the Maharaja assumed the rank of Col-in-Chief in the Bharatpur State Forces with effect from 26th December, 1939.

Lt. Col. Harnath Singh continued to hold the office of Commandant, Bharatpur State Forces throughout the year under report except for a brief period of 27 days from 27-5-40 to 22-6-40, when he was on leave and Major Amar Singh officiated.

His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to confer the Honorary rank of Captain on the following officers:—

1. Rao Raja Shri Girraj Saran Singh Ji Sahib.
2. 2nd. Lt. Muftaba Hussain, A. D. C. to His Highness.
3. Sardar Yadunath Singh A. D. C. to His Highness.

Under the Constitution and Rules of Business, 1940, the Commandant, Bharatpur State Forces besides being a Deputy Secretary, was delegated with more administrative powers. This has resulted in the speedier disposal of the routine work of the units under him.

In consequence of the War, and in their anxiety to make as effective a contribution to the War as the straitened finances of this State will permit, the Bharatpur Government have raised an additional Company of the J. H. I. and offered it for service outside the State with His Majesty's Forces, and the offer has very kindly been accepted by His Excellency the Crown Representative and the Governor General.

Besides, the Bharatpur Government have offered to raise and train as a unit of the Indian Army, one section of M. T. This offer has also been accepted by the Government of India.

The services of 16 N. C. Os and men from the J. H. I. have been placed at the disposal of the Indian Army Signal Corps for the duration of the War.

JASWANT HOUSEHOLD INFANTRY.

Personnel. Lt. Col. Harnath Singh commanded the unit throughout the year except for a period of 27 days from 27-5-40 to 22-6-40, when he was on leave. During this period Major Amar Singh Second-in-Command, officiated as Commanding Officer.

Promotions, Appointments & Discharge etc. The following promotions amongst the State and Indian Officers were sanctioned in the Jaswant Household Infantry during the year:—

- (i) Capt. Amar Singh was promoted to the rank of Major with effect from 1-12-39, and was appointed Second-in-Command.
- (ii) 2nd. Lt. Muftaba Hussain who was seconded as Honorary Captain and A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur reverted to the unit on 23rd September 1940 as 2nd Lt. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut. with effect from 1st October 1940.

- (iii) The following Jemadars were promoted to the rank of Subedars with effect from 1st September 1940:—

Jemadar Ahmad Ali, Jemadar Hamir Singh, and Jemadar Brijkishore.

- (iv) The following were granted Commissions as Jemadars with effect from 1st September 1940:—

Bn. Havildar Major Gordhan Singh and Havildar Rajendra Singh.

A retired Indian Officer, Subedar Jit Singh Thapa of the Indian Army (2/8th Gurkha Rifle) was appointed Adjutant Captain of the Unit with effect from 1st December, 1939.

The following cadets were enlisted in the unit for the posts of State Officers:—

Cadet Hardyal Singh, Cadet Dhiri Singh, Cadet Shiam Lal, and Cadet Ram Singh.

The following retirements and discharge were effected during the year:—

1. Captain Nawab Singh was retired on pension.
2. Lieut. Raghuvendra Singh resigned.
3. Subedar Maharaj Singh was retired on gratuity on Medical grounds.

2/Lieut. Fateh Singh was seconded with the Palace as A. D. C. to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Bahadur Jung with effect from 23-9-1940, vice Lieut. Mujtaba Hussain reverted to the Unit.

Strength and Organisation. At the end of the last year, the J. H. I. was reorganised on Indian States Forces, 'Mixed' Battalion (Interim Organisation) Provisional War Establishment, with Bn; H. Qs, H. Q. Company, three rifle Companies, and a Training Platoon, in accordance with the Indian States Forces Scheme, 1939.

In order primarily to spare one Company for active Service the Unit was expanded to four rifle Companies, i. e. to the strength of a full Infantry Battalion on the War Establishment with effect from 1-10-1940. The Expansion resulted in an alteration of class composition (caste wise) as under:—

Jats	....	6 Platoons.
Gujars	....	2 „
Mohamedans	....	2 „
Others	....	2 „

The actual strength at the close of the financial year is shown in Statement X.

Discipline. During the year under report the following Court Martials were held in the Unit.

1. Sepoy Sammander Singh for desertion.
2. Syce Ram Singh for overstaying leave.

Training. The Training of the Battalion was carried out as in previous years, and good results were obtained in the annual rifle course. Cadre Classes were held, and improvement was made in all branches of training.

Manoeuvres. During the Collective Training period, a skeleton Unit of the J. H. I. was sent to Alwar to participate in the combined Indian States Forces Manoeuvres in the month of December 1939.

The Battalion also marched to a Camp of Exercise at Jhil-Ka-Bara, but owing to sudden Winter showers, it came back without training.

Training Courses. The following vacancies were allotted to the Officers and N. C. Os., of the J. H. I., at the various Courses of Instruction ;

Captain Nawab Singh attended the Senior Tactical Course at Indore.
 Captain Jit Singh Thapa, attended the Junior Officers' Course at Jaipur.

2/Lieut. Wazir Ahmad, attended the Preliminary officers Signalling course at Jammu (Kashmir).

Cadet Mashuq Ali attended the Junior Officers' Course at Udaipur.

Hav. Bhim Singh } both qualified at the Small
 Hav. (Now Jamadar) Rajendra Singh, } Arms School, Saugor.

Hav. Siri Ram. }
 Hav. Ninnuan Singh, } attended a Circle Lewis Gun Course at Kotah.

Naik Bhupal Singh attended Preliminary Signalling Course at Gwalior, and then proceeded to the Army Signal School, Poona, where he qualified as Assistant Instructor.

Jamadar Lachhman Singh, has been allotted a vacancy at the Small Arms School, Saugor and is still at the Course.

In addition 2/Lieuts, Wazir Ahmad and Ranbir Singh were attached to 4/11th Sikh Regiment, prior to their attending Army Schools of Instruction.

Educational Training: This important part of Military Training was carried out regularly. The Regimental School was punctually run and the number of students who were able to obtain the various Education Certificates during the year under report are as follows:—

1st Class certificate.....	3
„ „ „ (Part 1).....	6
2nd „ „	25
3rd „ „	40
Recruits Tests	13

Health of Troops The health of the Troops was generally satisfactory all the year round. Effective preventive measures were taken to check Malaria as a result of which the number of patients suffering from Malaria during the Malaria Season was much less than in previous years.

As an experimental measure the control of the Military Hospital in the J. H. I., was taken over by the Unit from the Civil Medical Department of the State during the last year. The change so far can not be considered to be a complete success, but it is anticipated that conditions will improve during the coming year.

Games. Hockey, Football, Volley Ball and Ring Tennis continued to be played by the Unit. Inter Company matches were often arranged and played. The Unit Teams played in various local matches. Tennis was also introduced in the Unit, and a New Tennis Court was constructed in the Lines at a cost of Rs. 1,400.

Animals. During the previous year the Government of India decided to distribute surplus horses of the Indian Army to the Indian States Forces Units, free of any charge. Accordingly 8 horses were allotted to the Bharatpur State Forces Units from Sargodha Remount Depot. These horses were given to the Bharatpur Body Guard, and 4 horses from Body Guard Troop were transferred to the J. H. I. The old and unfit horses of the Unit were condemned.

Six New Mules were purchased for the J. H. I. from Amritsar Fair.

The condition of the Unit animals was all along quite satisfactory.

Ceremonies. The J. H. I. took part in the parades held for the celebration of:—

1. the Birth Day of His Highness the Maharaja.
2. the Birth Day of His Majesty the King Emperor.

Besides the above Ceremonial Parades the Unit continued to provide Guards of Honour on various Ceremonial occasions.

Inspections. The Battalion was inspected by the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, the Military Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces, and the Military Adviser R. S. F. during the year under report.

The Military Adviser-in-Chief spoke highly of the general efficiency of the Unit.

Troops from the J. H. I. were provided for Railway Protection during Troop Movements in August last.

Owing to the move of the Office of the Military Adviser, R. S. Forces, from Bharatpur to Jaipur, Kothi Akhad and outer buildings have been given to the Military for residential purposes thus increasing the amenities available for State Officers.

Kothi Moti Jhil continued to be used as 'Officers Mess'. The Gardens around the Kothi were much improved during the year under report. Many-sided improvements were also made in the Mess. The Mess is well-equipped and is being run on the lines of the Indian Army British Officers' Mess.

Road side trees were also planted in the Unit lines.

Pay and Allowances. The pay and allowances of the Officers in

the J. H. I. continued to be as follows:—

Rank.	Pay.	Allowance.
Lieut. Colonel	300	
Major	220	
Captain	150	30/- working allowance for Adjutant.
Lieutenant	120	20/- working Allowance for Q. M.
2/Lieutenant	100	
Cadet	50	

BHARATPUR BODY GUARD.

Personnel. Captain Hukam Singh held the command of the Unit throughout the year under report.

Organisation. Under the Indian States Forces Scheme, 1939, the Troop was transferred to the category of an 'Irregular Troop'.

The strength of the Unit on 31st October, 1940 was 32, as shown in Statement X.

Animals. On 1st November 1939, the number of animals was 31 as under.

Horses	25
Camels	4
Bullocks	2
Total	31

According to the distribution of surplus horses by the Government of India 8 horses were received from Sargodha Remount Depot, thus making a total of 33. Four horses were transferred to the J. H. I. Three horses died in the Veterinary Hospital. The number of horses on 31st October 1940, therefore was 26.

2 camels were purchased from Bateswar Fair, besides the 4 which had already been in the Troop, making a total of 6. 3 camels were shot as a result of accidents in which their legs were broken.

The number of camels at the close of the year was therefore 3 only.

The number of bullocks remained the same as in the previous year.

JASWANT GARRISON COMPANY.

Personnel. Major Balwant Singh held the command of the company till 20-6-40, when he died at Delhi.

Jemadar Devi Singh officiated as Commandant, Jaswant Garrison Company until it was disbanded from 1 October, 1940.

Organisation. There was no change in the organisation and class composition of the Company until the 30th September 1940. From 1st October 1940 as a result of the reorganisation of the State

Forces, the Company has been disbanded and replaced by Armed Police, who have taken over the Guard duties which formed the role of this Company.

✓ NABALIGH PLATOON.

New Nabaligh rules were framed and given effect to from 1st January, 1940.

As a result of the introduction of the new rules the system of giving pay to the Nabalighs was discontinued and instead a common mess for the boys was started in which they were fed by the State and were provided with free clothing. The boys were also allowed a pocket money allowance.

The strength of the Nabaligh Platoon remained 30 during the year under report and the Platoon continued to be attached with Jaswant Garrison Company as usual for training till the disbandment of the Company. Since the disbandment of the company the platoon has been attached to the Jaswant Household Infantry for training, discipline etc. 4 boys were enlisted in the Platoon. 9 boys who were passed out on their attaining majority have been provided for in the Army and Police.

Chapter VI—Education.

Personnel. Rai Sahib M. Jugal Behari M. A. continued to hold charge of the Education Department as Director of Public Instruction except from the 18th December, 1939 to the 3rd April, 1940, when he worked as Educational Secretary and P. Ram Chandra, Head Master, Sadar High School officiated for him.

Schools and Scholars. The number of state schools was 145, the same as last year. The number of scholars in the state schools was 8,070 against 7,914, last year. The number of Private schools was 140 against 110 of the last year. The total number of scholars in the State and Private schools was 11,407 as against 10,834 of the last year.

The percentage of male scholars to the male population of school going age was 22·3 against 21·11 of the preceding year, while that of female scholars was 6·15 against 6·00 of the last year.

The percentage of schools as compared with the number of towns and village was 21·50 against 19·24 of the last year.

Income. The income derived from school fees was Rs. 7,363 against 7,893/- of the preceding year.

Expenditure. The total expenditure provided in the Budget amounted to Rs. 1,07,500/- out of which Rs. 1,06,800/- were actually spent as detailed below:—

Secondary schools other than Vernacular Middle schools	Rs. 33,500
Vernacular Middle schools	19,000
Primary schools	22,700
Mayo College, Ajmer,	7,450
Scholarships in the State	3,560
B. T. Training	1,625
Furniture	5,000
Contingent and Miscellaneous	8,050
Management, Control and Inspection	4,140
Travelling Allowance	695
Boarding House	1,080
	<hr/>
	1,06,800

English Education. There is a High School at Bharatpur, which teaches upto the High School standard of the High School and Intermediate Education Board of Ajmer. English is also taught in the Vernacular Middle Schools.

The number on the rolls in the High School was 514 against 521 of the last year. The High School result was as under :—

Sambat 1995		Sambat 1996	
No. Sent	97	No. Sent	76
No. Passed	50	No. Passed	64

The result of the High School Examination was very satisfactory and far above the average of the Ajmer Board. Two passed by Compartment.

Sanskrit. A Sanskrit School is maintained to prepare pupils upto to the Achariya and Shastri examinations. The number of Scholars in the Institution was 35, the same as last year. The results of examinations were as under :—

	Sambat 1995		Sambat 1996	
	No. Sent	No. Passed.	No. Sent.	No. Passed.
Shastri	2	1	1	1
Madhima	1	....	2	1
Prithima	2	1	5	3
Ayurvedic	11	6	9	7

Training School. A Training School is maintained by the State which prepares teachers for Primary Teacher's Certificate examination. During the year under review 14 appeared and 12 were declared successful from the Bharatpur State including private candidates.

Vernacular Education. There are 13 Vernacular Middle Schools located at Bharatpur, Dig, Bhusawer, Bayana, Nagar, Nadbai, Uchhain, Rupbas, Kumher, Weir, Kaman, Pahari and Sikri, and 3140 pupils were on rolls against 3105 last year. In the Vernacular Final Examination 1940, 190 candidates were declared successful out of 307 securing a pass percentage of 62 against 68 of the last year.

Primary Education. The number of State Primary Schools was 119, the same as last year, and 3,762 pupils were receiving education against 3,665 of the preceding year.

Female Education. There are ten State Girls' Schools in the State located at Bharatpur, Dig, Bayana, Kaman, Bhusawar, Nagar, Kumher, Nadbai, Rupbas, and Weir.

From the State Girls' Schools Bharatpur, four girls appeared in the upper middle examination and all the four passed, one in the first, two in the second and one in the third division. The First secured distinction in Arithmetic. Two other girls passed privately in the second division in the same Examination.

In the lower middle examination, nine girls appeared from the Bharatpur State School and five passed, three in the First and Two in the second division, one securing distinction in Arithmetic. In the same examination, three appeared from the State Girls' School at Dig, and two passed in the third division. Beside these, ten girls appeared privately from the towns of Bharatpur and Bayana in the lower Middle Examination of whom six passed.

Mrs. Vidya Vati, B.A., Head Mistress of the Bharatpur State Girls' School joined the class at Benares with a view to secure the B.T. degree, and was awarded a stipend of Rs. 50/- P.M. by the State.

The number of female scholars in the State Schools was 619 against 588 of the last year.

In the private and State Schools it was 1,192 against 1,162 of the preceding year.

Number of Teachers. The number of teachers employed in State Schools was as under:—

High School	30
Vernacular Middle Schools	140
Primary Schools	124
Girls' Schools	20
Sanskrit School	2
Ayurvedic „	1
Training „	7
Model „	4
	<hr/>
	328

Local Results. The Department examined 5,111 boys and 461 girls of whom 4,681 and 423 were declared successful respectively.

Boarding House. Boarding Houses are attached to Bharatpur, Dig, Kumher, Nagar, Nadbai, Uchhain, Weir, Bayana, Rupbas, Kaman, Bhusawar, Pahari, and Sikri in which 274 inmates are residing against 263 of the preceding year.

Scholarships. The State spent nearly Rs. 12,635 in awarding scholarships to deserving students in the Schools. This amount includes a sum of Rs. 7,450 given as scholarship to state scholars reading at the Mayo College Ajmer. A sum of Rs. 1,625 is provided for the B.T. training Benares. A sum of Rs. 100 P.M. is awarded to the sons of Kothri Band Thakurs and other relations of the ruling family.

Physical Training. There are Drill and Gymanastic Instructors at the High School and Vernacular Middle Schools Bharatpur and Dig. Drill is compulsory in all the State Schools, and Foot-Ball, Hockey, Volley-ball and Cricket are the games generally played.

Inspection. The Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools paid 611 visits to the Schools against 583 of the last year.

Scout Movement. The Scout Movement continues to make progress and scouts work is much appreciated by the people. The number of Scouts was 1,656 against 1,396 of the previous year. Two graduate teachers were deputed to undergo the Scouts training at Delhi.

Bharatpur Centre. Bharatpur is a centre for the High School, P.T.C., Vernacular Final and Girls upper and lower Middle Examinations.

Religious Instructions. Religious instructions and lectures on general morality are given and prayers are offered every working day in the State Schools.

Important Events. (1) The Weir Middle School is being converted into a Basic School. One Basic School already exists in the city of Bharatpur.

(2) The High School secured 84.2 per cent of passes in the High School Examination this year, 64 passing out of 76, besides two placed in the compartment.

(3) Through the kind initiative and efforts of Mrs. J.H. Thompson, preliminary training for Girl-Guides was commenced in the State Girls' School, Bharatpur and Ganga Mandir School. A Girl Guide Training Camp was later on held with much success at the Agency compound in the first week of November, 1940.

(4) The system of Aided Private Schools was developed and the amount spent on aid rose from Rs. 480/- to 1,480/-.

(5) The Jatav and depressed classes Schools were considerably developed.

(6) Master Moti Lal M.A., who was deputed to undergo the B.T. training at Benares secured a first class both in Theoretical and practical Examinations.

(7) Two Graduate teachers of the High School were deputed to undergo the B.T. training at Benares.

(8) All the eight pupil-teachers passed the P.T.C examination with craft subjects from the local training School.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The office of the Librarian State Public Library during the year under report was held by Pt. Murli Manohar. From the 1st April, 1940, the Library was placed under the Administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bharatpur State, Bharatpur.

The total number of visitors during the year under report was 20,977 against 22,457 in the preceding year. The number of books

issued to the members was 3,863 against 3,202 in the preceding year. The number of books issued to the non-members in the Reading Room was 1,273 against 346 in the preceding year.

Committees were appointed of the officials and non-officials to recommend the purchase of newspapers and books in English, Urdu and Hindi, and a standard collection of books was purchased.

The total expenditure incurred by the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,363/9/6 against Rs. 1,376/4/6 in the preceding year.

Chapter VII—Medical.

The Medical Department of the State remained under the officiating charge of Dr. Kashi Prasad M. B. B. S., acting Chief Medical Officer upto 14th February, 1940. Dr. N. A. Cowasji M. B. B. S., the present Chief Medical Officer joined on the 15th February, 1940 and remained in-charge of the Department throughout the rest of the year.

Subordinate Establishment. The Women's hospital continued to remain under the charge of Miss Sovana Devi upto 16th May, 1940. Her services were terminated with effect from 17th May 1940. The new Lady Doctor Miss Shanta Naivekar M. B. B. S., joined her service from 18th May, 1940. Dr. Kashi Prasad, M. B. B. S., continued as Resident Medical Officer, Victoria Hospital. The Dig Hospital remained under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Bhagwan Chandra Sharma while Bayana Hospital remained under the charge of a Sub Assistant Surgeon. There was one Government Sub Assistant Surgeon in the State employment upto 20th May, 1940. He was retired from the Government Service from 21st May, 1940. Two Assistant Surgeons, one Lady Assistant Surgeon, and 21 sub assistant surgeons were direct employees of the State.

Number of dispensaries. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries under this department at the end of the year was 17 excluding J. H. I. Hospital which remained under the direct control of the Officer Commanding Jaswant Household Infantry.

Travelling Dispensaries. Two Travelling dispensaries, one for the northern Circle and the other for southern circle continued to function as last year. 234 villages in the northern Circle and 213 in the Southern Circle were visited by the dispensaries against 142 and 123 respectively in the last year. No village in the either circle could be visited more than once. 17689 and 12826 cases respectively got benefit by their visits against 7811 and 9716 cases in the last year.

VACCINATION. The Vaccination Section remained under the charge of B. Shiv Narain Kulshreshtha throughout the year.

The total number of Vaccinations performed during the year was 17199 against 23830 of the last year. The average number of vaccinations performed by each Vaccinator was 1228 against 1501 of the last year.

Out of 1461 villages of the State 1139 were visited by the Vaccinators against 1107 of the last year. The average cost of each successful vaccination was 49 pies against 38 pies of the last year.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE. Mrs. J. R. Ghose remained as Lady Health Visitor and Superintendent, Victoria Orphanage, throughout the year. The Lady Doctor continued visiting the centre. 7877 children were reported to have been inspected by the Health Visitor at their residences against 12975 of the last year. 62 labour cases were reported to have been conducted by the Health Visitor and 19 cases supervised by her against 34 and 7 respectively last year. She also inspected 1732 women who were delivered by the City Dais against 2521 of the last year. The attendance of the children at the Centre during the year numbered 20149 against 17683 last year. 177 antenatal cases attended the Centre against 284 last year.

A donation of Rs. 300/- was received for the Centre as last year from the Honorary Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Rajputana Provincial Branch, Ajmer. The total expenditure of the institution amounted to Rs. 1831/13/6 against 1782/14/9 last year.

The Victoria Orphanage also remained under the charge of the Lady Health Visitor. The following are the details of the orphans:—

Number of girls and boys on roll on 1-11-39	20
Number of boys and girls admitted during the year	18
Number of boys and girls discharged and dead	19
Number of boys and girls on roll on 31-10-40	19

Vital Statistics. The total number of births and deaths of the whole year reported to this Office was 13,897 and 6,623 respectively against 14,268 and 9,427 in the last year showing a decrease of 371 births and 2,804 deaths.

Epidemic diseases. Malaria. During the year under report 15,885 cases of malaria occurred against 12,706 of last year. Out of these 4,184 and 987 cases were treated at the Victoria Hospital and Women Hospital respectively against 1,778 and 729 last year.

Cholera. Cholera was reported to have broken out in the villages near Achnera, in district Agra in the month of August 1940. Prophylactic measures were adopted immediately with the result that the disease did not enter the State. The Sub Assistant Surgeon, Kaman reported on 6th September, 1940 that a case of cholera occurred in Kaman Town. Instructions were issued to the Sub Assistant Surgeon and the town board to disinfect all the wells of the town immediately and take other precautionary measures to control the disease. 10 cases and 2 deaths were reported in all. The first case occurred on 6th September, 1940 and the last case on 24th September, 1940.

Small pox. 62 cases were reported from 7 towns and villages against 1,570 cases in the last year out of these 14 cases proved fatal against 351 in the last year. The first case occurred on 13th January, 1940 and the last case on 19th October, 1940.

Cerebrospinal Fever. 4 cases of cerebrospinal fever were reported from the Victoria Hospital with no mortality.

Enteric Group. 22 cases of typhoid were reported from the Victoria Hospital with no mortality.

Attendance of Out-patients. The attendance of Out-patients in all the hospitals and dispensaries during the year under report was 6,93,628 against 6,76,891 last year.

Operations. The number of operations performed during the year under report was 9,971 against 8,873 last year showing an increase of 1098 operations.

Victoria Hospital. This hospital is a well equipped head-quarter hospital and the central institution in the State affording facilities for efficient medical treatment on upto-date lines. The attendance of out-patients during the year numbered 71,170, daily average being 553.92 against 558.41 last year. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 2,035 excluding repeaters against 2,287 last year. The daily average of all inpatients was 93.59 against 88.75 of the last year.

There were 100 patients of the last year on 1st November, 1939, 2,035 were admitted during the year under report. Out of these 997 were cured, 354 relieved, 547 were discharged otherwise and 81 died leaving 69 at the close of the year. The death percentage was 3.9 against 3.4 of last year.

The number of operations performed in the Hospital was 2,470 against 1,724 last year showing an increase of 746 operations.

The Ward-rent realised amounted to Rs. 345-4-0 against 533-14-0 and against the budgetted income of Rs. 500.

A sum of Rs. 630-11-9 was realized for the diet charges of patients during the year under report against Rs. 426-13-6 last year and against the budgetted income of Rs. 400.

The number of X-Ray examinations during the year amounted to 308 against 328 last year. The fee realized during the year amounted to Rs. 230-8-0 against Rs. 423-8-0 last year and against the budgetted income of Rs. 400.

The Pathological Section maintained its utility. The number of specimens examined during the year was 3,104 against 4,518 last year. The fee realised during the year under this head was Rs. 80-8-0 against Rs. 108 last year and against the budgetted income of Rs. 100.

The number of cases treated at the Antirabic Centre during the year was 194. 95 cases received complete treatment and 79 cases left treatment incomplete. 7 cases were classified as advised cases out of them 4 received some injections of antirabic vaccine, while 3 cases did not receive any treatment, as no treatment was considered necessary for them. One case developed Hydrophobia during the treatment and went to his village without information; 12 cases remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The use of Ultra Violet Ray lamp, medical Diathermy machine and surgical diathermy unit also continued as last year. 75 and 35 cases received treatment by the diathermy and ultra-violet Rays respectively. The fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 2 against Rs. 42 last year and against the budgetted income of Rs. 50.

Special Features. Lord Nuffield's Free gift of an Iron Lung was imported from the Government of India for the use of Victoria Hospital.

One Refrigerator was purchased for the use of the Victoria Hospital besides the one already in Stock.

There was no separate ward or hospital for admitting T. B. cases and the patients suffering from this disease had to be kept in the Verandahs of the general wards in Victoria Hospital. The scheme for opening a separate Hospital for such patients had been in progress for some time past. It has now been sanctioned by the Darbar, and steps are being taken to start the institution this year. Thus the long felt want for admitting and treating T. B. patients separately will be fulfilled now.

There was hardly any linen in the Hospital. Rs. 9,000 were specially sanctioned for this in July, 1940 and an adequate stock of linen for in-patients and uniforms for the staff were made during the year.

Until recently the Travelling Dispensaries used to be run on camels. This was pointed out to be very un-satisfactory due to the fact that only a very small stock of medicines could be carried and all the members of the Travelling Dispensary's staff had to travel from village to village on foot. Besides, according to the old practice each village could not be visited once in a year. Now two bullock carts with Pneumatic wheels, are provided and it is proposed to run the Travelling Dispensaries only on fixed routes continuously, thus providing medical attention to villagers regularly and continuously.

Expenditure. The total expenditure incurred by the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 97,679-12-6 against Rs. 80,755-4-0 in the previous year and the budgettd expenditure of Rs. 95,400.

AUSHADHALAYA, BHARATPUR.

The number of patients treated was 1,70,929 against 1,66,254 during the previous year.

The expenditure incurred on this institution amounted to Rs. 5,870 against Rs. 4,973 during the previous year.

The Department continued to be in-charge of Bhatt Shyamial, Raj Vaidya.

Chapter VIII—P. W. D.

I. Direction. The Department remained under the charge of Mr. W. D. Mc. D. Cruickshank throughout the year.

II. Public Works Branch. (a) Receipts and Expenditure. The general income and expenditure of the Public Works Branch during the year were as follows:—

Particulars.	Original Budget.	Revised Budget.	Actuals.
1. Income.	22,700	25,600	27,340
2. Expenditure.	3,55,000	3,72,300	3,69,965

In addition contribution works for other departments were carried out to the extent of Rs. 16,926. After making allowance for that portion of the Chief Engineer's salary which is fairly chargeable to the Power House, State Garage, Telephone, Quarries and Nazool Departments, the percentage of cost of establishment to works was 13.9.

(b) Irrigation. Rs. 67,214 were spent on Irrigation works. Only urgent works were done. No important works were carried out owing to shortage of funds.

The result of the Irrigation Works for 1938-39 was dealt with in detail in the Annual Irrigation Report. In 1938-39, 2,16,339 bighas were irrigated and Rs. 89,167 realized in water rates. The report of the year 1939-40 will be prepared when the figures of the area irrigated are available after the present Rabi.

The average rainfall from the 1st of June to the 15th October, 1940 was 18.09.

The Kharif crop was on the whole satisfactory, but the absence of rains in September made the prospects for Rabi less bright.

{ There were moderate floods in the Banganga and the Gambhir while the floods in the Ruparail were few and low.

The Ajan Bund was filled to Full Supply Level.

{ Bunds and canals are generally in good condition, but there is still much to be done in restorations and extensions.

(c) Roads. There are 183 miles and 3 furlongs of metalled road and 148 miles and 4 furlongs of fair weather road in the State which are maintained.

Of the metalled roads 33 miles and 2 furlongs were remetalled during the year and all the roads were maintained.

Apart from the expenditure on kachcha roads, plantation and tarring, the average expenditure per mile of metalled road was Rs. 605. The total expenditure on roads for the year was Rs. 1,36,250 of which

Rs. 1,26,872 were spent on metalled roads, including the maintenance charges on plantation and road gangs ; Rs. 5,828 on kachcha roads and Rs. 3,550 on tarring.

The road side trees planted in previous years were maintained.

The general condition of the roads is good.

(d) **Buildings.** A sum of Rs. 74,449 was spent on repairs and maintenance of buildings and Rs. 18,743 on the following new works:—

Completion of Tehsil, Pahari	Rs. 7,276
Reconstructing Inspection Bungalow at Kishen Sagar	11,467

Rs. 18,743

(e) **Public Improvement.** A sum of Rs. 1,099 was spent on re-building breached walls of the Fort Moat, Rs. 5,107 on City drains and Rs. 1,385 on miscellaneous works.

III. **Mechanical Branch.** (a) **Power House.** The general income and expenditure of the Power House were as follows:—

Particulars.	Original Budget.	Revised Budget.	Actuals.
1. Income.	56,800	58,900	59,531
2. Expenditure.	54,700	63,300	63,146

The working of the Power House was satisfactory.

The Gopal Bhawan at Dig was wired besides temporary wiring done in Kishen and Hardeo Bhawans. Wiring was also done in Grange Kothi, Mount Abu.

Continuous and uninterrupted supply was given to the B. B. & C. I. Railway and yielded an income of Rs. 3,984 against Rs. 5,040 last year. This was due to the economic use of Electric current by the Railway Company.

(b) **Telephone.** The general income and expenditure of the Telephone Branch were as follows:—

Particulars.	Original Budget.	Revised Budget.	Actuals.
1. Income.	5,700	6,100	6,999
2. Expenditure.	32,600	33,500	33,337

The under-ground Cable from the Exchange to Golbagh was replaced by an overhead Line on Reinforced Concrete Poles at a cost of Rs. 13,623.

The telephone operations were satisfactory. 12 new connections were given in Bharatpur and 4 disconnections made. In Sub Exchanges 3 new connections were given.

(c) **State Garage.** The figures of income and expenditure of the Department were as follows:—

Particulars.	Original Budget.	Revised Budget.	Actuals.
1. Income.	46,100	66,400	67,222
2. Expenditure.	88,300	1,15,900	1,12,537

The total number of cars and lorries which was 32 last year, was reduced to 28 in the year under report as one car and one lorry were transferred to the Palace and two old cars sold.

The State continued to maintain the agency of the Petrol Pump. The total sales during the year amounted to 36,775 gallons. At the rate of -/2/- per gallon the rebates amounted to Rs. 4,598.

IV. **Stone Quarries.** The Quarries were worked departmentally as usual. The general income and expenditure of the Department were as follows:—

Particulars.	Original Budget.	Revised Budget.	Actuals.
1. Income.	2,65,000	2,40,500	2,41,562
2. Expenditure.	1,96,100	1,86,500	1,86,053

These figures include Rs. 26,000/- for Taccavi advances.

The total sales of stone during the year were 5,62,672 Mds. sand stone and 4,59,354 Sft. flooring against 5,73,332 Mds., 6,75,804 Sft. respectively sold in the last year. No white stone Khandas were sold. In addition 64,050 Cft. of Khandas were granted free of royalty to Zamindars for construction of irrigation wells.

The net revenue realised from the Quarries was Rs. 54,637 against Rs. 67,862 last year, as detailed below:—

Receipts (excluding Taccavi)	Rs. 2,15,562
Expenditure (excluding Taccavi).	Rs. 1,60,953
Plus amount payable as discount on the year's sales.	38,853
	1,98,906
Less amount paid as discount in the year on account of previous year's sales.	—37,981
	1,60,925
	Profits. Rs. 54,637

The drop in revenue was due to the shortage of wagons owing to War and consequent decrease in sale.

The results are very satisfactory considering the depressed state of the trade and the slackening of the demand for stone.

V. Nazool. The income and expenditure of the Department were as follows :—

Particulars.	Original Budget.	Revised Budget.	Actuals.
1. Income.	8,000	8,200	8,790
2. Expenditure.	2,300	2,400	2,306

A sum of Rs. 300 was spent on the Survey of Nazool land and property.

Chapter IX—Police.

Khan Bahadur S. Ikramul Haq Qureshi continued to hold charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police during the year under review.

The year was fortunately free from serious political unrest, but there was constant and not always balanced propaganda against certain branches of the Administration.

CRIME.

True Cognizable cases. The statistics of crime are on the whole satisfactory. The total number of admitted cases of all kinds was 572, against 592 in the previous year, a decrease of 20 cases. Eliminating Class V (Offences under the local and special laws and cases under the security sections) the figures were well below those for the preceding year. The decrease in crime was shared by a number of police stations.

Seventeen cases were reported direct to Magistrates and on being convicted were included in the police statistics, as usual. The total number of true cases including the number of cases dealt with direct by Magistrates was thus 589, as against 606 in the previous year.

Police Working. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year under report was 750, against 777 in the previous year. Of the cases reported, 738 were investigated and the investigation was with-held under section 157 (b) Cr. P. C. in 12 cases. The percentage of cases investigated to cases reported was 98·4 against 97·8 last year. Of the cases investigated 178, being false or non-cognizable, were expunged, 283 cases were sent up for trial, 254 remained untraced and 23 were still under investigation at the close of the year. Of the cases sent up for trial 182 were convicted, 18 acquitted or discharged, 80 remained pending in courts at the close of the year, and action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken in 3 cases.

103 old cases, which were pending from last year or from previous years, were also disposed of during the year under report. Of these 46 were convicted, 19 acquitted or discharged, 32 expunged, 4 cases remained pending at the close of the year, and in the remaining 2 cases action was taken under section 512 Cr. P. C. The percentage of cases convicted to cases sent up for trial including old cases was 64.4.

841 persons including those concerned in old cases were arrested and sent up for trial. Of these 327 were convicted, 245 acquitted or discharged and the cases against 269 persons were pending in courts at the close of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested, including persons in old cases, was 38.8. 24 persons were dealt with direct by the Magistrates in 17 cases and on being convicted they were shown in the Police return, making the total of persons arrested during the year 865.

Property stolen and recovered. The value of property stolen was Rs. 34923/1/-, of which property worth Rs. 9,000/11/6 was recovered. The percentage of property recovered to stolen was 25.7.

Murder. Nine cases of murder under section 302 I. P. C. were admitted during the year under review, as against 6 last year. All the 9 cases were investigated. Of them, 5 were sent up for trial and 4 remained untraced. Of the 5 cases sent up for trial, 1 was convicted and 4 were pending in courts at the close of the year.

The main cause of the murders sent up for trial were as under:—

Relation between the sexes	4
Quarrel	1

The four cases which remained untraced were technical murders committed by the women who jumped into wells with their children over domestic quarrels, and were filed as untraced.

Culpable Homicide. Eight cases of culpable Homicide not amounting to murder under section 304 I. P. C. were admitted during the year as against 5 in the previous year. Of these, 5 cases were sent up for trial and 3 remained under investigation at the close of the year. Of the cases sent up for trial, 3 were convicted and 2 remained pending in courts at the close of the year. In addition, 5 old cases were also disposed of during the year. Of these, 2 were convicted, 1 acquitted or discharged and 2 were expunged.

None of these cases was of any special importance.

Dacoity. Only two cases of dacoity were reported, one from village Mohammadpur and the other from village Kapura Maluka in the Bayana Police Circle during the year, as against none in the previous year and 7 in 1938. These were not committed by any organised gang of dacoits. The victims in these cases were shopkeepers and their co-villagers had called their associates to rob them.

In the Mohammadpur case the property lost amounted to about Rs. 39/10/- only. The complainant was a notorious litigant and as he had an enmity with the villagers no one helped in the case and therefore

the case remained untraced. The Kapura Maluka case was worked out. In that case tins of ghee worth about Rs. 372/12/- were stolen and ghee worth Rs. 100/- was recovered. Three offenders were arrested, of whom one was made an approver. The remaining offenders are absconding and action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken against them. The case is pending in the court of Sessions.

Special preventive measures were adopted to prevent the commission of dacoities by the organised gangs of the neighbouring territories.

Five old cases of dacoity were re-opened and disposed of during the year on the arrest of 9 absconding dacoits. Of these, four cases were convicted and one was acquitted. Of the nine dacoits arrested, one was made an approver, 7 were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and one was acquitted.

Robbery. Only two cases of robbery under section 392 I. P. C. were reported during the year under report, as against none in last year. Both these cases were committed by casual criminals and not by any organised gang and were not of importance. Of these, one case remained untraced and the other was worked out and sent up for trial which remained pending in court at the end of the year. In one case only four annas cash was taken away by the offenders and in the other case a camel, grain, some clothes and cash valued at about Rs. 81/11/- were lost.

Burglary. 233 cases of ordinary burglary were reported and admitted during the year, as against 208 in the previous year, an increase of 25 cases. The increase does not require any special mention. All the cases of burglary, even those without loss, were investigated to check the criminal activities of the bad characters. Of these, 44 cases were sent up for trial, 181 remained untraced, and 8 were under investigation at the close of the year. Of the cases sent up for trial, 25 ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal or discharge, 12 remained pending in courts at the close of the year, and action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken in one case.

13 old cases of burglary were also worked out and disposed of during the year. Of these, 6 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal or discharge and 4 were cancelled.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases sent up for trial including the old cases was 58.5.

72 persons were arrested during the year, of whom, 27 were convicted, 21 acquitted or discharged and the cases against 24 persons remained pending in courts at the close of the year. The cases against 14 persons which were pending trial at the end of last year, were also disposed of during the year. Of these, 8 were convicted, and 6 were acquitted or discharged.

The percentage of persons convicted to arrested including persons in old cases was 40.6.

Property worth Rs. 27,275/8/6 was stolen of which property worth Rs. 3,976/1/6 was recovered.

About the end of the year under report a good number of Bauriahs of the Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, who were absentee members of a registered criminal tribe, and whose hereditary occupation is burglary and theft left their homes on a thieving expedition. They made their camp at Rewari, District Gurgaon. Leaving their women folk behind at Rewari they proceeded in parties and went in various directions. Of these two parties came to Bharatpur in the disguise of Sadhus and committed several burglaries in Bharatpur and Kumher. Amongst others the houses of the Head Clerk, Agency, late Sajjad Hussain of Bharatpur, and Tehsildar of Kumher were burgled. The *modus operandi* in all these cases being identical a big special staff was organised at once for the investigation of these cases, and vigorous "Nakka bandi" and night and day patrolling on a very extensive scale were instituted by the Superintendent of Police to check the burglaries and round up the culprits. It is gratifying that as a result of these special operations two Bauriahs and a Punjabi Sikh, who was a confederate of these Bauriahs, were arrested in the Bharatpur State and 12 Bauriahs were arrested in Rewari and in Police Station Khol Circle in the Gurgaon District. Thus the gangs were completely broken up.

All the burglaries committed by these Bauriahs in Bharatpur and Kumher were worked out and a large amount of stolen property was recovered. During the investigation of the cases it was found that these Bauriahs had also committed burglaries in the houses of high Officials at Gurgaon, Muttra and Alwar, involving loss of property amounting to many thousands of rupees.

The two Kumher cases were sent up for trial and one of them ended in conviction, and the other is pending in court. The Bharatpur cases will shortly be sent up for trial.

Ordinary Theft. 80 cases of ordinary theft were admitted and dealt with by the Police as against 63 in the previous year, an increase of 17 cases.

Three cases were reported direct to the Magistrates and on being convicted were shown in the Police return, making a total of 83 cases. All the 80 cases reported to the Police were investigated, of which, 45 were sent up for trial, 31 remained untraced, and 4 were under investigation at the close of the year. Of the cases sent up for trial, 37 were convicted, 3 acquitted or discharged, 4 remained pending in courts at the close of the year, and in one case action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken.

16 old cases of theft were also disposed of during the year. Of these, 6 were convicted, 2 acquitted or discharged, 6 were expunged as false reports, and in two cases action under section 512 Cr. P. C. was taken.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases sent up for trial, including old cases, was 78.1.

75 persons were arrested and sent up for trial during the year, of whom, 54 were convicted, 12 acquitted or discharged, and the cases against 9 persons were pending trial at the close of the year.

The cases against 13 persons who were under trial at the end of last year were also disposed of during the year under report. Of these, 10 were convicted and 3 were acquitted or discharged.

4 persons were convicted in 3 cases dealt with direct by the Magistrates and were included in the Police Return.

The percentage of persons convicted to arrested, including persons in old cases, was 72·7.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 1060/11/6 and property recovered Rs. 263/8/-. The percentage of property recovered to stolen was 24·8.

Cattle Theft. 56 cases of cattle theft, as per detail given below, were admitted as against 69 in last year, a decrease of 13 cases:—

U/s 379 to 382 I. P. C.	35
„ 454 to 460 „	17
„ 411 to 414 „	4
	<hr/>
	56

All these cases were investigated. Of these, 29 were sent up for trial, 26 remained untraced and 1 was under investigation at the close of the year. Of the cases sent up for trial, 15 were convicted, 5 were acquitted or discharged, 8 remained pending in court at the close of the year, and in one case action was taken under section 512 Cr. P. C.

14 old cases were also disposed of during the year. Of these, 6 were convicted, 5 were acquitted or discharged, and 3 were expunged as false cases.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases sent up for trial, including old cases, was 52·5.

The value of cattle stolen was Rs. 5,883 and recovered Rs. 4,420. The percentage of recoveries was 75·1.

114 cattle were stolen, of which, 63 were recovered.

Kidnapping. 5 cases of kidnapping (2 under section 363 I. P. C. and 3 under section 366 I. P. C.) were admitted as against 2 last year. All these cases were investigated, of which, 4 (one under section 363 I. P. C. and three under section 366 I. P. C.) were sent up for trial and one under section 363 I. P. C. remained under investigation at the close of the year. Of the cases sent up for trial, one under section 363 I. P. C. was convicted, and 3 under section 366 I. P. C. remained pending in courts at the end of the year under report.

2 old cases of kidnapping were also disposed of during the year under report and were convicted.

One case report direct to the Magistrate was also convicted during the year and shown in the Police Return.

Hurt by dangerous weapons and means, and Grievous Hurt. 18 cases of hurt by dangerous weapons and means, and of grievous hurt, as per detail given below, were admitted during the year as against 11 in the previous year:—

Section 324 I. P. C.	3
„ 325 „	12
„ 326 „	3
Total	<hr/> 18

Of these, 11 were investigated and the remaining 7 were not investigated under section 157 (b) Cr. P. C. Of the cases investigated, 8 were sent up for trial, and 3 remained untraced. Of the cases sent up for trial, 5 were convicted, 1 acquitted, and 2 remained pending in courts at the close of the year.

One case was reported direct to the Magistrate and on being convicted was shown in the Police Return, making a total of 19 cases.

Escape of prisoners from Police or other lawful custody. 3 cases of escape or attempt at escape, (two cases of escape from Police custody and one attempt at escape from the Central Prison) were admitted as against 2 last year. All these three cases were sent up for trial and convicted.

CRIMINALS.

Absconders. 176 absconders were shown in the register at the beginning of the year and 59 new names were added during the year, making a total of 235 absconders. Of these, 28 were arrested, leaving a balance of 207 absconders at the end of the year under report.

Criminal Tribes. 8 members of Criminal tribes (6 mina chaukidars and 2 Bauriahs) were convicted during the year for offences under the Indian Penal Code, as against 24 last year.

Preventive Measures. 24 cases under section 109 Cr. P. C. were instituted during the year as against 26 last year. Of these, 6 were expunged, and 18 were convicted. Two cases which were pending at the end of last year ended in conviction during the year under review.

9 cases under section 110 Cr. P. C. were instituted during the year as against 21 last year. Of these, 5 were convicted, and 4 remained pending in courts at the close of the year.

5 cases which were pending from last year were also disposed of during the year. Of these, one case was discharged, and 4 were expunged.

Military Deserters. There were 5 military deserters at the beginning of the year and intimations regarding 15 deserters were received during the year, making a total of 20. Of these 3 rejoined their Units, and 5 were arrested, leaving a balance of 12 still at large.

Cases referred to the Police under Section 202 Cr. P. C. 311 cases under section 202 Cr. P. C. were referred to the Police by various courts during the year. Of these, 173 were cognizable, and 138 non-cognizable by the Police.

Summons and Warrants. During the year 5660 summons were received for service from various courts, of which, 4733 were served and 927 were returned unserved. The number of warrants of arrest received from the Magistrates was 1810, of which, 1290 were executed, and 520 were returned unexecuted. 149 warrants for the realization of fine were received from courts, of which, 49 were executed, and 100 were returned unexecuted.

Finger Impressions. Finger Impression Slips of 104 persons were sent to the Allahabad, Ajmer, Phillaur, and other Bureaux during the year, of which, 34 were traced and 70 were returned as untraced. In the preceding year 84 slips were despatched, of which, 43 were traced and 41 were returned as untraced.

Chaukidars. The total number of village chaukidars (reporters) in the State at the end of the year was 933, and there were 117 villages in which there were no chaukidars.

Police Officers Conference. The under-mentioned conferences of Police Officers of this State were held during the year with local Officers and with the Police Officers of the adjoining States and districts in British India to promote co-operation in the prevention and detection of crime, the arrest of absconders, and action under the security sections against bad characters:—

1. On 17-6-40, at Police Station Weir, Bharatpur State with the local Police Officers.
2. On 15-9-1940, at Police Station Kotwali, Bharatpur State, with the local Police Officers.
3. On 25-9-1940, at Police Station Chiksana with the local Police Officers.
4. On 20-10-1940, at Police Station Sikri with the Police Officers of Bharatpur State and Alwar State.
5. On 25-10-1940, at Police Station Nadbai with the Police Officers of Bharatpur State and Muttra District.
6. On 27-10-1940 at Police Station Dig, with the Police Officers of Bharatpur and Muttra District.
7. On 27-10-1940 at Police Station Bayana with the Police Officers of Bharatpur, Jaipur and Karauli States, and Sub-Inspector of Government Railway Police Station of Bharatpur.

Co-operation with the Police of British India and the Indian States. The relations with the adjoining districts in British India and the adjoining Indian States were cordial, as usual. 29 accused from British India and 19 from the Indian States were extradited to the Bharatpur State. 19 accused were extradited to British India and 20 to the Indian States from the Bharatpur State during the year under report.

Co-operation with State Departments. Police assistance to the various State departments was always given promptly as usual. The under-mentioned police-guards were supplied to various departments:—

	Hd. Constables or L.H. Cs.	Constables.	Sowars.
1. Customs and Excise Deptt., for 2½ months:	2	8	....
2. Commission of enquiry for 17 days.	1	4	....
3. Grass Farm Deptt., for 15 days.	....	....	4
4. Council Office for 16 days.	1	4	....
5. Tehsil Bharatpur for one month & 11 days.	1	4	....
6. Tehsil Bharatpur for one month & 11 days.	1	4	....

Rewards. The sanctioned budget under Sub-head "Rewards" was Rs. 360/-. Out of this amount Rs. 145/- were distributed as noted below:—

1. 45 Police Officers and men of this State.	Rs. 109/-
2. 10 Non-Police Officers.	Rs. 24/-
3. 4 Police Officers and men of other districts and States.	Rs. 12/-
	<hr/> Rs. 145/-

A sum of Rs. 62/8/- was received from outside and distributed to 18 Police Officers and men of this State.

Punishments. The following punishments were awarded to the Police Officers and men during the year:—

1. Fine.	1609
2. Reduction.	16
3. Suspension.	12
4. Dismissal.	42
5. Absence recorded as punishment.	182
6. Punishment drill.	459
7. Censures recorded in the character & service rolls.	35
8. Judicial punishment.	1

Education. Out of the total sanctioned strength, 243 Officers and men were literate and the remainder were illiterate.

Police Training. 28 recruits passed the examination in drill and police catechism during the year. 32 recruits were under training and 3 Lance Head Constables and 4 Constables were under training in drill in the Jaswant Household Infantry at the close of the year.

Police Force. The total sanctioned strength of the Police Force at the end of the year under report was as under:—

	Civil Police.	Armed Police.	Total.
Inspectors	4	1	5
Sub-Inspectors	22	1	23
Head Constables	71	26	97

Lance Head Constables	7	11	18
Constables	457	155	612
Clerks	3	....	3

The permanent sanctioned strength of the mounted police was one Dafedar and 15 Sowars. There were 17 horses and 4 camels.

Rearmament. 2826 rounds of ball cartridges of '303, bore, rifle, 1502 rounds of blank cartridges of '410 bore, musket, 1000 rounds of ball cartridges of '22 bore rifle, and 60 rounds of ball cartridges of '455 bore revolver were received from the Ferozepore Arsenal, and 418 rounds of revolver cartridges of '38 bore were obtained from Messrs. Illahi Bux and Company Delhi. 1130 empty cases of '303 bore rifle and 304 empty cases of blank cartridges of '410 bore musket were returned during the year under report, and 1198 empty cases of blank ammunition of '410 bore musket were returned in the preceding year to the Ferozepore Arsenal.

Police Budget. The annual sanctioned budget of the Police department was Rs. 1,51,300 and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,48,273-0-6.

Police Band. There was a balance of Rs. 492-1-6 in the Band fund at the beginning of the year and Rs. 520 were received during the year, making a total of Rs. 1012-1-6. Of this, Rs. 377-10-6 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 634-7-0 at the close of the year.

Motor Vehicles. The income during the year in connection with Motor Vehicles traffic was Rs. 578 as against Rs. 519 last year.

Buildings. No new building was constructed during the year under review.

Chapter X—Miscellaneous.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, BHARATPUR.

Personnel. The following are the Members of the Board:—

ELECTED MEMBERS.

1. Dewan Durga Prasad.
2. Lala Ganga Sahai.
3. Lala Chiranji Lal.
4. Lala Baij Nath.
5. Lala Purshottam Lal Gupta.
6. Lala Shiam Lal.
7. Munshi Rahat Hussain.
8. Lala Gulab Singh.

OFFICIALS.

1. Lala Jagannath Prasad Kothiari, Deputy Accountant General.
2. Babu Raghubir Sahai, Supervisor of Works, P. W. D.

3. Lt. Munshi Sifarish Hussain, Superintendent, Customs & Excise.
4. Captain Ramji Lal, Officer, Toshekhana.
5. Raj Vaidya Bhatt Shiam Lal.

NOMINATED.

1. Syed Haider Raza, Retired Professor, Moradabad Police Training School.
2. Hafiz Maula Bakhsh.

Lala Jagannath Prasad Kothiari, Deputy Accountant General, was elected Chairman and Lala Baij Nath Prasad as Vice Chairman.

Meetings. 35 meetings of the Board and 75 of its various Sub-Committees were held during the year under report as against 40 and 67 last year.

Conservancy. The work of clearing rubbish was done by rubbish carts, assisted by a Motor Lorry. The total number of he-buffaloes was 46 out of which 2 died and 4 were auctioned, 12 new were purchased.

Lighting. As last year, the arrangements for lighting the roads by electricity continued to be made by the Power House. Oil lamps were also provided where necessary.

Fires. 15 fires broke out in the city as against 20 last year. No human or animal life was lost. The water-tank lorry was used for fire-fighting and the staff of the Board assisted.

Vital Statistics. The number of births and deaths was 1870 and 994 respectively, as against 1656 births and 1065 deaths last year.

Works of public utility. Drinking wells were permanganated and cleaned as usual. The big drains in the city were cleaned before the rainy season. The well at Painbagh and the well of Chamars in Mohalla Patpara were got repaired. For the education of sweepers two schools—one at Muttra Gate and the other at Kumher Gate in Sweepers Mohalla, were started. Only one school is at present running on account of in-adequate response.

Aid to War Fund. An amount of Rs. 100 was contributed towards the War Fund.

Tax & Octroi. The levy of Octroi duty on certain articles namely ready made articles of stone, oil seeds, Khoya, Oil, Moonj-ka-Ban, Floor Meda, Suji and Moondas was introduced. Some alterations were also made in the case of bricks, Sugar and its preparations, Gur and Corn.

Financial. The income and expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 41,407/2/3 and 39,619/5/- as against Rs. 36,069/7/9 and Rs. 37,944/2/3 during the last year.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, DEEG.

Chairman. Rai Sahib Pt. Moti Ram, Collector. Dig continued to work as Chairman till his retirement upto 31-12-39 since then Faujdar Raghunath Singh Collector Dig is working as Chairman and B. Jagannath Prasad, Munsiff as Vice-Chairman.

Vital Statistics. The number of births and deaths was 567 and 330 respectively against 594 and 469 last year.

Lighting. Arrangements for lighting the roads and streets were provided by means of 29 kitson lamps and 105 lanterns.

Fires. There were 3 outbreaks of fire, but there was no loss of life.

Meetings. 16 Meetings of the Board were held against 30 last year.

Income & Expenditure. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,423 and Rs. 13,732 respectively against Rs. 10,588/5/6 and Rs. 13,228/8/9 during the previous year.

Works of Public Utility. Repairs to Neemgate Road were done at a cost of Rs. 41/9/-.

TOWN BOARDS,

Town Board Kumher. The number of births and deaths was 174 and 73, respectively during the year under report, as against 150 and 84 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,166/14/6 and Rs. 2,008/7/9, as against Rs. 23,371/7/6 and Rs. 1,906/7/- last year.

Eleven Meetings of the Board were held during the year under report against twelve meetings last year.

Town Board Kaman. The number of births and deaths was 414 and 283 respectively as against 474 and 326 last year. The income & expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,581/14/- and Rs. 3,110/-/6 respectively during the year under report, as against Rs. 4,061/6/- and Rs. 3,255/15/9 last year. Twelve meetings of the Board were held as against 11 meetings last year.

Town Board Bayana. The number of births and deaths was 359 and 201 respectively as against 326 and 212 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,789/3/3 and Rs. 3,624/8/3 respectively as against Rs. 3,866/12/9 and Rs. 3,660/10/6 last year.

Six meetings of the Board were held during the year under report as against the same number last year.

Town Board Weir. The number of births and deaths was 178 and 91 respectively as against 196 and 156 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1337/5/- and Rs. 1,470/12/- respectively during the year under report as against Rs. 953/13/9 and Rs. 1,458/2/9 last year. The balance was met from the savings under the Personal ledger Account.

Town Board Bhusawar. The number of births and deaths was 418 and 167 respectively as against 291 births and 221 deaths during the

last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,086/-/9 and Rs. 1,861/7/6 as against Rs. 1,680/5/- and Rs. 2,326/1/9 last year.

Ten meetings of the Board were held during the year under report as against the same number last year.

Town Board Nadbai. The number of births and deaths was 182 and 133 respectively as against 78 and 158 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 3045/10/- and Rs. 981/-/9 respectively as against Rs. 1349/-/9 and Rs. 919/14/9 last year. There was one outbreak of fire in the town as against two last year.

Town Board Nagar. The number of births and deaths was 143 and 99 respectively as against 153 and 123 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1801/1/- and Rs. 1163/2/6 respectively as against Rs. 1462/4/9 and Rs. 1068/10/9 last year.

Town Board Pahari. The number of births and deaths was 96 and 75 respectively as against 84 and 80 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 675/9/- and Rs. 754/1/- respectively as against Rs. 824 and Rs. 767 last year.

There was only one outbreak of fire.

Town Board Rupbas. The number of births and deaths was 129 and 54 respectively as against 98 and 56 last year. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 780/4/3 and Rs. 694/4/6 respectively as against Rs. 853/8/- and Rs. 577/11/- last year.

There was only an outbreak of fire during the year.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Personnel. Doctor Din Dayal Mathur M. B. B. S., held the charge of the Department combined with that of Press and Stationery Departments, throughout the year. He also held charge of the Jail Hospital, as Medical Officer throughout the year.

Jemadar Kunwar Himmat Singh continued to hold charge as Jailor, during the year under report.

General. The various reforms and improvements, already made, were efficiently and successfully worked during the year.

The Reserve Guard continued to perform its duties as usual. The discipline and efficiency amongst the warder staff continued to be very satisfactory.

A Power Mill has been installed and Mill Labour has been retained as a punishment and as an emergency when needed.

A Jail Committee has been appointed this year to make proposals regarding the management and Jail Reforms. Its recommendations are under consideration.

Jail Gardens. This year too the produce of vegetables was not much on account of insufficient rains.

Uniform. As usual both the Reserve Guard and Intramural Warders were supplied uniforms on the lines of British India Jails.

Buildings and Repairs. Necessary repairs of the Jail buildings were carried out during the year under report. Proposals for making the gallows platform upto-date like that of British India Jails are still under consideration and it is hoped to take them in hand, if funds permit. The provision of separate suitable accommodation for lunatics is also under consideration and will be provided when funds permit.

Alarm Parades. The alarm parades for the Jail staff only were carried out on the following dates under the personal guidance of the Superintendent Jail in accordance with the rules in force. Vigilance and promptness were shown by all concerned and the results were satisfactory:—

- (1) 4-1-40
- (2) 5-4-40
- (3) 11-7-40
- (4) 25-10-40

A Prisoners Motor Van is being maintained at this Jail for the safe transhipment of prisoners to and from the courts. The discipline and standard of living of prisoners were good and satisfactory.

Receipt and Expenditure. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 37194, against 34061 last year, including the medicines and establishment charges of the Jail Hospital. Out of this Rs. 6000, were expended on account of political prisoners (prajamandal prisoners). The receipts of the above period amounted to Rs. 1157, against Rs. 731 last year.

Number of Convicts. The number of convicts from 1-11-39, including 11 females was 381. The number of admissions during the year under report including 6 females was 300, against 238, including 7 females, during the previous year.

The number of convicts discharged was 455 including 15 females against 372, including 26 females, last year. The balance at the close of the year was 226.

Undertrials The number of undertrials at the commencement of the year was 39—received during the year 208, discharged 228, thus leaving a balance of 19 at the close of the year.

Civil Prisoners. The number of civil prisoners at the commencement of the year was nil. 3 were admitted during the year under report and all were disposed of leaving none at the close of the year.

Transportation. No prisoner was transferred to the British India Jails during the year under report.

Special Release in honour of auspicious occasion. On the auspicious occasion of birthday of His Highness the Maharaja falling on 1-12-39, 7 prisoners were released.

In connection with the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor, falling on 13-6-40, the Durbar were pleased to sanction the release of 4 prisoners.

Execution. No executions took place at the Jail during the year under report.

Escape. No escapes occurred during the year under report. One convict attempted to escape, but was recaptured within the Jail Compound.

Juveniles. The number of Juvenile prisoners during the year under report was 18, against 13 of the last year.

Lunatics. The number of lunatics in this Jail at the beginning of the year was 11. 8 were received during the year, 9 discharged, 1 died, leaving a balance of 9 at the close of the year.

Lunatics maintained in British India Lunatic Asylums. One Lunatic from the State who was being maintained at the Lahore Mental Hospital, died on 13-1-40.

General Health of Prisoners. The general health of prisoners was very satisfactory throughout the year. The number of deaths during the year under report was 4 against 7 of the last year.

The number of outpatients was 32454 against 34965 in the last year.

The number of the permanently disabled was 2 against the same number last year and that of permanent invalids was 4 against 6 of the last year.

The dietary of prisoners was wholesome and contained sufficient food values. They were provided with sufficient clothing and bedding.

Political Prisoners. All the 137 Political Prisoners (Praja Mandal Prisoners) who were in Jail on 1-11-39, were released during the year under report as a corollary to a settlement between the Bharatpur Darbar and the Praja Parishad. Three Political Prisoners convicted under sections 147/332/225 I. P. C., were released on the occasion of the Teej Durbar falling on 6-8-40.

Jail Punishment. 59 Major and 72 minor punishments were awarded to prisoners against 79 and 34 respectively during the last year. The nature of these offences was ordinary and no serious trouble was experienced.

Jail Factory. The factory at this Jail prepares good quality carpets, cloths, durries, towels, dosooties, asans and Janamas etc. The quality and designs of durries and carpets have considerably improved. Silk cloth was also prepared and sold.

Other important articles prepared at this Jail are money bags, moonj mats, blankets, pottery and blacksmithy. The Head Warder who had been trained in weaving cloth, durries, carpets and silk cloths continued to instruct the prisoners, thus enabling them to earn their livelihood even after their release.

The Jail supplies labour to the State Press.

PRESS AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Charge. The Department remained under the charge of Doctor Din Dayal Mathur, M. B., B. S., during the year under report.

The Department has two sections:—

- (1) State Printings.
- (2) Central Stationery Store.

State Printings. The State Press is run by Prison Labour with a small staff of paid compositors etc. The State Press undertakes all State printings, private jobs on payment, the annual administration report, State budgets, Judicial and Non-Judicial stamps, Acts and Laws etc.

Machines. The State Press is equipped with the following machines run by power:—

- (1) Double Crown Cylinder Machine
- (2) Demi Broad Side Cylinder Machine
- (3) Orient Art Cylinder Machine (Double Crown Size)
- (4) Monopol Treadle
- (5) Chandler Treadle Machines 2
- (6) Guillotine Cutting Machine

The printing capacity of these machines has considerably increased through being power driven. Sundry printings are done in the Council Office on the Gestetner Rotary Duplicator Machine which has proved very useful in saving printing labour and time at the State Press. No new machine was purchased during the year under report.

Types. In addition to the existing stock, some types of new model were purchased during the year.

Staff. There was no change in the staff with the exception that a candidate was temporarily engaged from 10th February, 1940 in connection with the increased printing work of the proceedings etc. of the Central Advisory Committee.

Stationery. The constructive reforms carried out in this section worked quite well during the year. The scale system worked on a well established system and proved the main factor in economising expenditure to a considerable extent.

Stock-Takings. Stocks are purchased annually on the tender system. Supplies of writing and printing papers were received from the Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd., and Shree Gopal Paper Mills Co. Delhi, who had a contract for the supply of paper in the proportion of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ respectively for the whole year. The system of watermark "Bharatpur State" continued to prove economical.

Adjustment. Like the previous year no adjustment was made this year for the cost of stationery and forms issued to various departments. Stationery and forms were supplied upto the limits of the allotments already sanctioned.

Standardization of Forms. The Standardization of forms though yet in a preliminary stage, has proved very economical in State

printing. A Committee has been appointed to revise and economise the standardisation of forms.

Stationery Manual. Various rules and regulations laid down in the Stationery Manual were observed fully throughout the year.

Buildings. There was no change in the buildings during the year. An addition to the main building to protect the machinery from dust and providing store rooms is contemplated and the work will be taken in hand as soon as the funds permit.

Rajpatra. This continued to be printed fortnightly at the State Press as in previous years on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Receipt and Expenditure. The total expenditure in the purchase of stationery was Rs. 19,924/2/9. As in the previous year no income was shown this year through adjustment and for Intra-departmental transactions. The total income derived through cash sale from Quasi Departments of the State and private persons etc. as well as the total cost of stationery and forms issued to various departments as compared with those of previous year are given below:—

	Previous year.	Present year.
1 Establishment	5,107/4/-	5265/11/-
2 Purchase of stationery	19,864/2/-	19,924/2/9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	Rs. 24,971/6/-	25,189/13/9
1 Income by cash	1,926/10/-	2097/11/2
2 Total cost of stationery and forms issued to various departments	27,632/7/6	25,393/14/-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	29,559/1/6	27,491/9/2

Results. The working of the Press and Stationery Department has been very efficient and the results were entirely satisfactory.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Personnel. Ch. Kundan Lal B. A., Forest Circle Officer, Bharatpur officiated as Junglat & Shikar Officer upto 20-2-40 after which the department remained in charge of Thakur Gopal Singh D. D. R. until the end of the year.

Areas. During the year under report 2 areas of 309 bighas 18 biswas in Janglat Circle Baretta were transferred to the Revenue Department.

Re-organization of the Janglat & Shikar Deptt. Under the scheme sanctioned in the last year Grass Farms were separated from Janglat and Shikar Department. Steps were taken to re-organize the Janglat & Shikar Deptt. in accordance with the scheme. The two Forest Circles Baretta & Weir were amalgamated into a single Circle. Grazing fees were revised and additional facilities for grazing were given to the zamindars by the introduction of the ticket system & of quinquennial leases in Ghana Keoladeo & Bhajna-ki-garhi forests. The re-organization is still in progress, and the settlement of Janglat areas and the ascertainment of private rights are yet to be effected. It is proposed to obtain the services of a Forest Officer to make an expert inspection of the Forests, which has been deferred too long.

Grazing Fees. Grazing fees were realised directly by the department as in the previous years. A sum of Rs. 12,854/- was realized.

Fish Contract. A fish contract was granted as usual for catching fish in all the waters of the State except those reserved as Sanctuaries, Fishing preserves and holy places.

Forest Fires. 13 cases of forest fires were reported during the year, 6 in the Bharatpur Circle & 7 in Baretta Circle, causing damage to about 1785 bighas of land as against 7 of the last year affecting 2475 bighas. Only thatching grass and inferior shrubs were damaged. The loss on the whole was not serious. Out of the 13 fire cases that broke out during the year, 1 came from a zamindari area & 12 were accidental. The firelines in Bharatpur Circle which were repaired at a cost of Rs. 90/- were useful in arresting fires.

Forest Offences. The power to compound Forest offences under section 37 and also powers under sections 42 (a), (b), & (c) of the Forest Act No. III of 1934 were delegated to Th. Gopal Singh Officer, Janglat & Shikar on his taking over charge of the department. 191 cases of illicit grazing and unlawful removal of forest products were detected as against 504 of the last year and 187 of the year before last. These were eventually compounded for Rs. 310/-.

2 cases were challaned in the courts under the Forest Act. They are pending.

Sowing, planting and nurseries. Transplanting from the Baretta and Jhil-ka-bara nurseries was done during the year under report and the species transplanted were Shisham, mulberry, bamboo, nim, mango and Keora.

In order to give more space for new plants to grow in the open, the dense growth of shisham, siras, kadam etc. were cleared off from the Ghana Keoladeo Nursery which was then stocked with fruit plants such as mangoes, Jaman, oranges and lemon. The success obtained on the whole is remarkable. The Ghana nursery was properly fenced during the year under report.

Sowing. In order to foster the natural re-generation of babul seedlings in the Ghana, excreted babul seed was spread in about 2,000 patches covering an area of 200 bighas in Ghana Keoladeo, as an experimental measure. The success obtained amounted to 80% and is very encouraging. The germination was cent percent but some seedlings withered in inundated areas. Babul seed was also sown in Jhil-ka-bara forest and Sukha-silla nursery. Bamboo, mulberry, nim and eucalyptus seeds were also sown in Ghana Keoladeo nursery, and these will be transplanted in the forest during the coming monsoon.

Revenue and expenditure. The revenue and expenditure of the department were Rs. 26,325 and 24,419 respectively as against 35,584 and 34,600 of the last year.

SHIKAR.

Revision of the Game Laws. The Bharatpur Game Laws of 1932 were revised and introduced with effect from 1-5-40. Under the revised game laws a considerable number of shikar preserves was reduced. Fishing reserves remained un-effected.

Destruction of wild animals. The destruction of wild animals through the State Shikaries for the protection of agricultural crops was effected during the year under report and 295 animals were destroyed as against 115 of the last year.

Capture of monkeys. In order to diminish damage to the agricultural crops 130 monkeys which had been a perfect nuisance to the zamindars, were captured from Chiksana village and released at Goverdhan through the State Shikaries.

Duck shoot. Only 1 duck shoot was held during the year under report in Ghana Keoladeo, the famous duck resort. The shoot was not a great success owing to the scarcity of water. Only 772 ducks were shot.

Big Game. 9 tigers and 4 panthers were shot during the year under review as against 8 and 2 of the last year. Out of the above number, 4 tigers and 2 panthers were shot by His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur and the rest by His Highness' guests.

Shikar Offences. One case pending at the commencement of the year resulted in conviction. Five fresh cases of poaching and illicit fishing were challaned in the Law courts. Of these 2 resulted in conviction, one in acquittal, one was ordered to be expunged, and one was pending at the close of the year.

Maintenance of elephants. The three State elephants, formerly maintained by the Janglat and Shikar department were transferred to the Privy Purse on 1-11-39. They have been re-transferred to the Janglat and Shikar Department from April 1940. One male elephant died on the 16th October, 1940 and is being replaced.

VETERINARY.

The department continued in charge of Dr. Rizwan Hussain throughout the year.

Dispensaries. There are dispensaries at Bharatpur, Dig, Bayana and in the Jaswant Household Infantry lines, Bharatpur.

Studs. The number of stallions maintained during the year was as follows:—

Name of place.	Kind of stallion.	Breed.
Bharatpur	Horse	English.
"	"	Country Kathiawar.
Dig	"	Arab.
Bayana	"	Country.
Pahari	"	Country.

The number of mares covered during the year was 191 as against 178 in the preceding year. Out of these 78 foaled as against 77 during the previous year.

Patients.	(1938-39)	(1939-40)
Indoor	698	646
Outdoor	74,721	50,407

The daily average of indoor patients was 1·77 and of outdoor patients was 137·72 as against 1·91 and 204·71 during the previous year.

Epidemics and preventive measures. Foot and Mouth, Rinderpest, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia and Black quarter broke out in some villages of the State. 4,342 cattle (including preventive inoculations) were inoculated against Rinderpest, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia and Black quarter as against 3,553 during the preceding year.

Castration. 683 bulls and buffalo-bulls were castrated as against 853 in the preceding year. Castration is done free of charge.

Income and expenditure. The actual income was Rs. 1055-4-0 as against Rs. 851-14-0 during the preceding year. Almost all of it is derived from shoeing of animals in the Veterinary Hospital Bharatpur.

The amount actually spent was Rs. 11961/-/3 as against Rs. 11024/6/- during the preceding year.

VIKALATS.

The State maintains four Vikalats-at Mount Abu, Muttra, Agra and Goverdhan. The Vikalat at Mount Abu (including the Kunj at Pushkar) remained in charge of Thakur Mewa Ram, Kothi Khas Officer, throughout the year.

Pt. Jwala Prasad continued to be the State Vakil, Muttra, Agra and Goverdhan and Kanwar Toran Singh, Naib Vakil at Muttra.

Chaudhri Nirbhey Singh remained Naib Vakil at Agra and Munshi Tulsi Ram at Goverdhan throughout the year.

The Vakil Muttra, Agra and Goverdhan, manages the house and landed property at these places, where the State holds Muafi and Zamindari rights in addition to residential buildings.

The total income of the Muttra Vikalat during the year under report amounted to Rs. 20,312/- as against Rs. 10,712/7/10, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,662/- as against 12,679/- last year.

KOTHI KHAS.

The Department remained in the charge of Thakur Mewa Ram throughout the year under report except for the month of September, 1940, when Kanwar Kamal Singh held charge of the Department. It continued to provide for the entertainment of State Guests and supplied furniture, etc., for residential buildings and State Departments. The Department made as usual camp arrangements for the Hon'ble the Resident in Rajputana, who visited Bharatpur in September, 1940, and his staff.

TOSHEKHANA.

The Department remained in the charge of Captain Ramji Lal throughout the year under report. Arrangements were made as usual for Darbars in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, Basant and Holi, Dashohra Darbars were not held on the due dates owing to the sad demise of the late Rao Raja Shri Girendra Raj Singhji on the 20th September, 1940, but were held later during Diwali days, viz. on 30th October and 1st. November, 1940.

MEHAL KHAS.

The Department remained in the charge of Lt. Sahab Singh throughout the year under report.

Khand Rasams from Shrinati Phupiji Sahiban Shehzadpur, Sansi and Shrinati Bibiji Sahiban Unchagaon and Moradabad were received on Saloono the 17th August, 1940.

As already stated the sad demise of the late Rao Raja Sahib Shri Girendra Raj Singhji took place on the 20th September, 1940, and in connection thereof relatives of the Ruling House paid condolence visits to Bharatpur.

SADABART.

The Department remained in the charge of Thakur Brijendra Singh throughout the year under report. Thakur Sawai Ram was appointed as Assistant Officer to look after the work of the temples under the management of the Court of Wards and to assist the Sadabart Officer as well.

WIDOWS' INDUSTRIAL HOME.

Supervision. The Widows' Industrial Home which is a self-supporting industrial institution remained under the control of the Sadabart Officer, Th. Brijendra Singh, throughout the year under report. The activities of the industry were supervised, as usual, by an Advisory Committee of distinguished ladies in the station.

Widows employed. The year opened with 57 widows on the roll of whom 6 were retired on pension. There were four new entrants and the number at the close of the year stood at 55.

Finances. The finances of the institution suffered a little owing to the outbreak of war; and the sales during the year were comparatively poor. Hence no appreciable net profit accrued to the Home as in other years, though ultimately there was no loss. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 4072/7/9 cash and Rs. 2553/1/- dues, as against Rs. 3925/14/8 cash and Rs. 2552/8/3 dues in the financial year 1938-39.

Special features. The widows' Industrial Home manufactures dolls which are truly representative of Indian characters. The only persons employed on this industry are poor indigent widows.

Other industry. In addition to doll-making mat making was also tried during the year, but due to insufficiency of demand it did not meet with success.

GADIKHANA.

The Department remained in the charge of Captain Ratan Singh throughout the year.

Number of animals.

Riding Horses	....	....	....	2
Carriage Horses	....	....	....	4 pairs
Bullocks	....	....	....	1 pair

In October, 1940, the riding horses were destroyed as too old.

This department has been placed under the charge of the Commanding Officer, Bharatpur Body Guard, with effect from 1st of November, 1940.

STATEMENT No. I.

Civil Work (Revenue)—Nature and Value of original Suits filed and disposed of during the year ending 31st October 1940 (St. 1996)

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.	Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the year.						REMARKS.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of Suits under Rs. 100.	No. of Suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of Suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Grand total disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Circle Bharatpur...	24	35	91	137	115	172	80	115	35	57	9,820	135	2	3	125	11	1	...	4	2	4	105	115	4,116	258		
" Dig	26	22	89	148	115	170	93	89	22	81	3,735	144	1	1	113	4	...	...	6	22	26	35	89	2,766	116	
Tehsil Bharatpur...	7	13	33	62	40	75	27	55	13	19	1,871	1	61	...	58	4	...	...	6	19	19	12	55	1,236	81	
" Rupbas	5	6	10	15	15	21	9	17	6	4	704	1	13	...	14	1	...	...	1	2	10	4	17	520	165	
" Bayana	...	2	19	21	19	23	17	20	2	3	1,014	16	...	5	19	2	5	2	2	13	20	818	82	
" Weir	2	4	11	11	13	15	9	10	4	5	318	4	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	10	391	172	
" Nadbai	1	2	5	15	6	17	4	15	2	2	646	4	11	...	15	...	...	...	1	2	4	8	15	462	84	
" Dig	5	1	12	27	17	28	16	27	1	1	652	4	13	...	27	...	...	...	...	6	18	3	27	562	77	
" Nagar	...	1	3	9	3	...	2	8	1	2	364	4	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	8	364	40	
" Kaman	2	2	16	19	18	21	16	21	2	...	564	...	16	...	18	1	...	...	...	6	5	10	21	564	96	
" Palhari	1	...	3	9	4	9	4	8	...	1	426	7	2	...	7	2	...	...	1	3	3	1	8	293	78	
" Kumber	...	4	19	14	19	18	15	17	4	1	419	6	7	...	13	1	...	...	1	1	...	15	17	475	96	
Total.	73	92	311	487	384	579	292	403	92	176	20,543	336	336	15	458	27	1	1	20	74	96	213	403	12,967			

Civil Works (Revenue). Results of applications for Execution of Decrees for the Sambat year 1996 (1959-40.)

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.			Applications brought to Registrar.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal on 31st October, 1940.			Remarks.
	Value for present year.		Past year.	Value for present year.		Past year.	Value for present year.		Past year.	Value for present year.		Past year.	Value for present year.		Past year.	Balance 6 months.	Balance 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Circle Bharatpur	3	11	Rs. 878	16	17	Rs. 2,579	19	28	Rs. 3,457	8	21	Rs. 2,742	11	7	Rs. 715	..	5	2	
Circle Dig	..	6	490	23	23	1,107	23	29	1,597	17	28	1,331	6	1	266	..	1	..	
Tehsil Bharatpur	1	1	78	6	11	477	7	12	555	6	11	477	1	1	78	1	..	..
" Rupbas	..	..	..	..	3	160	..	3	160	..	..	..	..	3	160	2	1	..	
" Bayana	7	7	70	72	18	1,637	79	25	1,707	72	25	1,707	7	..	..	..	..	..
" Weir	1	4	340	4	9	287	5	13	627	1	8	435	4	5	192	3	1	1	
" Nadbai	..	..	..	6	4	315	6	4	315	6	3	229	..	1	86	1	..	..
" Deeg	2	1	42	6	8	264	8	9	306	7	8	264	1	1	42	..	..	1	
" Nagar	..	..	..	..	5	258	..	5	258	..	5	258	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Kaman	..	..	..	8	10	357	8	10	357	8	9	337	..	1	20	1	..	..
" Pahari	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	1	14	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Kumer	2	5	195	19	58	1,533	21	63	1,728	16	59	1,628	5	4	100	3	1	..	
Total	16	35	2,093	160	167	8,988	176	202	11,081	141	178	9,422	35	24	1,659	11	9	4	

STATEMENT NO. III.

Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revisions against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Bharatpur State during the year ending 31st October 1940 (St. 1940).

Serial Number	Tribunals.	Appeals or Revisions.		How disposed of												Remarks.			
		Opening Balance.	Instituted.	Orders						Further enquiry ordered.		Transferred.		Referred.				Pending.	
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
				Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	Judicial { Appeals Minister's Court { Revisions	3	49	67	36	7	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	25	10	
		9	183	251	99	29	15	70	33	13	5	...	...	...	...	92	40	
2	Judge's Court { Appeals ... { Revisions	2	98	120	61	19	6	48	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	
		...	111	297	85	...	...	9	3	55	13	3	1	15	4	25	5	
3	Nizammat { Appeals Bharatpur ... { Revisions	8	35	35	23	...	...	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2	30	18	21	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
4	Nizammat Dig... { Appeals ... { Revisions	...	68	20	23	42	19	53	23	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	32	61	21	1	1	...	...	17	5	12	2	10	3	...	...
5	Nizammat { Appeals Bayana ... { Revisions	3	23	7	7	2	1	22	13	2	2	...	...	...	...	11	3	
		4	14	14	6	...	...	20	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
	Total ... { Appeals ... { Revisions	16	273	313	150	70	29	156	86	9	6	...	...	...	...	46	18	
		15	370	641	232	30	16	105	53	85	23	15	3	32	10	120	48		

STATEMENT No. IV.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Bharatpur State from 1st November 1939 to 31st October 1940 i.e. St. 1996.

RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.					Remarks.
Major Head.	Budget allotments.		Actuals.		Major Head	Budget allotments.		Actuals.		
	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.		Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A—GENERAL HEADS OF REVENUE.										
I—Land Revenue	Rs. 18,52,000	27,17,000	Rs. 1,75,131	25,49,813	1 Land Revenue	Rs. 3,63,000	2,74,700	Rs. 3,44,278	2,40,083	
II—Customs and Excise	1,29,000	6,18,000	4,31,152	6,61,751	2 Customs & Excise	59,000	59,000	57,759	68,281	
III—Salt	1,52,800	1,37,000	1,57,825	1,50,965	3 Salt	500	600	468	608	
IV—Stamps	62,800	56,500	63,018	75,637	4 Stamps	1,200	15,000	1,261	1,571	
V—(a) Junglat & Shikar	50,400	21,200	49,385	26,325	5 (a) Junglat & Shikar	50,500	24,800	48,263	24,419	
(b) Grass Farm		31,600		32,357	6 (b) Grass Farm		27,100		26,825	
VI—Quarries and Mines	2,61,300	2,40,300	2,60,671	2,11,684	Quarries & Mines	1,91,700	1,86,500	1,39,810	1,36,053	
Total A Principal Heads of Revenue	28,09,500	37,27,000	28,12,215	37,49,465	Total A Direct demands on Revenue.	6,63,900	5,74,200	6,41,839	5,37,840	
B—PALACES.										
VII—His Highness' Privy Purse	...	...	...	...	7 His Highness' Privy Purse	1,34,700	2,34,000	1,35,186	2,23,986	
VIII—Mahal Khaz	...	...	...	...	8 Mahal Khaz	15,000	18,400	11,614	17,249	
Total B Palaces.	...	...	...	...	Total B Palaces.	1,49,700	2,52,400	1,49,800	2,51,235	
C—DEBT SERVICES.										
IX—Interest	9,090	9,000	9,000	9,000	9 Interest	1,69,103	1,59,100	1,69,008	1,59,010	
X—Loans and Advances	...	...	...	...	10 Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	2,56,600	6,53,400	2,26,527	6,53,300	
Total C Debt Services	9,090	9,000	9,000	9,000	Total C Debt Services.	3,95,700	8,12,500	3,95,535	8,12,310	
D—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.										
XI—Administration.	...	...	...	...	11 Administration.	...	...	...	...
(a) Council Office	...	...	...	...	(a) Council Office	1,41,100	1,41,300	1,41,033	1,40,933	
(b) C. A. Committee	...	...	...	...	(b) C. A. Committee	39,500	29,400	29,912	29,372	
XII—Accounts and Audit	...	...	...	...	12 Accounts and Audit	10,500	10,500	10,353	10,382	
XIII—Treasury	21,000	21,000	22,244	26,514	13 Treasury	55,590	55,800	55,275	55,222	
XIV—Judicial.	700	800	653	1,170	14 Judicial	1,54,400	1,51,300	1,52,244	1,48,273	
XV—Police	...	...	...	...	15 Police	...	...	...	...

XVI—Jail	1,000	1,263	731	1,172	16	Jail	31,100	37.2%	34,092	37.24
XVII—Agri-Horticulture	3,800	3,609	3,609	4,236	17	Agri-Horticulture	53,200	45.10	54,707	44.46
XVIII—Co-operation	42,500	42,500	42,500	47,763	18	Co-operation	42,500	48.00	42,900	47.763
XIX—Rural Reconstruction	100	500	...	503	19	Rural Reconstruction	6,300	6.60	6,494	6.543
XX—Education	7,400	7,400	7,893	7,312	20	Education	98,300	1,07.10	97,127	1,06.611
XXI—Medical	1,500	1,700	1,628	1,801	21	Medical	91,700	1,04.100	85,643	1,13.551
XXII—Vikalats	18,400	28,200	18,868	29,336	22	Vikalats	23,200	21.10	22,382	22.756
XXIII—Public Works	22,700	25,600	23,075	27,436	23	Public Works	4,29,700	3,23.300	4,23,059	3,69.967
XXIV—Power House	56,400	59,100	56,461	59,531	24	Power House	5,501	13.300	52,428	63.146
XXV—Telephone	5,100	6,100	5,798	6,999	25	Telephone	16,160	33.50	16,055	33.337
XXVI—Garage	53,300	66,100	52,675	67,226	26	Garage	75,600	1,3.100	72,111	1,11.537
XXVII—Nizool	9,000	8,200	9,330	8,79	27	Nizool	2,500	2.400	2,494	2,306
XXVIII—Stationery and Press	1,600	1,000	1,984	2,103	28	Stationery and Press	6,000	26.100	55,900	26,243
XXIX—Sadharat	3,400	2,000	1,763	2,353	29	Sadharat	90,400	89.900	89,362	89,031
XXX—Kotli Khas	3,700	1,200	3,885	1,211	30	Kotli Khas	5,000	36.401	5,153	35,967
XXXI—Toshekhana	...	...	...	...	31	Toshekhana	46,600	19.500	46,493	18,945
XXXII—Gadikhana	...	...	...	...	32	Gadikhana	1,800	6.800	4,719	7,943
XXXIII—Veterinary	1,000	1,000	852	1,055	33	Veterinary	11,600	13.000	11,024	11,961
XXXIV—Library	...	...	...	...	34	Library	1,101	1.000	1,157	1,461
XXXV—Clubs	...	...	...	...	35	Clubs	1,800	1.800	1,800	1,800
XXXVI—Sardari and Miscellaneous allowances	...	...	...	...	36	Sardari and Miscellaneous allowances	1,36,600	1,40.500	1,32,797	1,38,572
Total D Civil Administration	2,55,300	2,87,500	2,53,822	2,96,404	Total D Civil Administration		10,92,300	17,10,800	16,58,634	16,96,238
E. MILITARY.					E. MILITARY.					
XXXVII—Army	...	...	...	...	37	Army	2,51,200	2,46,000	2,44,602	2,43,194
XXXVIII—Pensions	...	...	...	...	38	Pensions	1,60,000	1,73,260	1,58,703	1,73,493
G. MISCELLANEOUS.					G. MISCELLANEOUS.					
XXXIX—State Miscellaneous	57,500	48,800	54,378	45,445	39	State Miscellaneous	18,100	33,100	13,205	32,597
XL—Refunds	...	...	...	...	40	Refunds of Revenue	2,600	2,400	2,009	2,010
XLI—Census	...	...	...	...	41	Census	...	4,800	...	1,210
Total G Miscellaneous	57,500	48,800	54,378	45,445	Total G, Miscellaneous		21,000	40,300	15,814	36,877
Total	31,31,300	40,66,200	31,29,425	41,00,314	Total		33,38,800	38,10,000	32,65,227	37,53,159
Opening Balance.	7,07,500	5,71,700	7,07,479	5,71,677	Closing Balance		5,01,000	8,58,000	5,71,677	9,80,806
GRAND TOTAL	38,38,800	46,38,000	38,36,904	46,71,991	GRAND TOTAL		38,38,800	46,38,000	38,36,904	46,71,991
ASSIGNED REVENUE.					ASSIGNED REVENUE.					
I—Customs & Excise	4,29,000	6,43,000	4,31,152	6,69,754	1 Interest on Loan		1,69,000	1,59,100	1,49,008	1,59,010
II—Stamps	62,000	76,500	63,018	78,537	2 Repayments under		2,26,600	6,53,100	2,26,527	6,53,300
III—Salt compensation	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	Amortization Scheme.		...	...	...	...
Total	6,41,000	8,74,500	6,44,200	8,98,291	Total		3,95,700	8,12,500	3,95,535	8,12,517

STATEMENT No. V.

Civil Work.—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits for the year ending the 31st October 1940 (Sambat 1996).

Tribunals.	Opening Balance.		Filed during.		Total		Disposed of during.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during.		How disposed of.								Average duration.		Remarks.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions quashed.		Decisions amended.		Cases re-turned for re-trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.			Past year.	Present year.
													Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Council Office (Rev. Bench)	..	..	48	71	48	71	48	71	..	..	Rs. 1,791	Rs. 4,500	19	20	9	11	..	..	20	31	..	6	162	152	
Council Office (Judl. Branch)	23	22	126	144	149	166	127	121	23	45	46,205	58,193	76	73	19	20	10	6	15	13	7	9	64	85	
Judge's Court	1	5	47	49	48	51	43	41	5	13	24,728	25,457	16	14	7	10	3	3	13	7	4	7	73	60	
Additional Judge's Court	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamut Bharatpar	6	16	24	41	30	60	14	53	16	7	1,016	3,088	10	29	3	11	..	6	..	7	1	..	217	100	
Nizamut Dig	..	..	30	41	30	41	30	40	..	1	2,316	2,367	16	26	5	9	3	3	2	1	4	1	36	7	
Nizamut Bayana	5	4	18	35	23	39	19	37	4	2	1,016	2,196	12	22	4	8	1	1	..	1	2	5	79	..	
Total	35	47	293	386	328	433	281	363	47	70	77,102	96,738	149	184	47	72	17	19	50	60	18	28	..	..

STATEMENT NO. VI.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Bharatpur State, during the year ending the 31st October 1940 (St. 1996).

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of						Persons remaining on the 31st October 1939.	Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining on the 31st October 1939.	Brought to trial during the year.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
				Arrested by the Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Sessions Judge's Court.	48	43	2	60	...	7	...	...	126	69	...	20	41	...	1	7	
Nizamat Bharatpur.	317	297	58	296	120	262	...	...	610	736	305	141	226	34	...	30	
" Dig	183	242	81	201	109	205	...	...	693	596	196	177	103	31	53	66	
" Bayana	155	153	276	137	341	88	...	...	648	842	320	232	85	19	22	164	
Honorary Magistracy	412	747	123	122	129	638	...	...	499	1,012	156	147	592	...	26	91	
Tehsil Bharatpur	102	159	76	27	7	496	...	...	401	606	294	103	60	...	42	107	
" Bayana	131	132	43	11	78	353	...	...	310	485	55	213	32	...	38	147	
" Rupbas	100	125	75	32	1	335	...	...	326	443	69	230	42	...	17	85	
" Nadbai	161	161	86	10	102	395	29	...	657	622	312	158	41	...	25	86		
" Weir	182	158	100	24	92	545	...	...	717	761	234	199	67	...	30	231	
" Dig	220	287	39	21	145	610	11	...	549	826	224	376	154	...	10	62		
" Kaman	155	165	20	20	145	264	...	...	358	449	95	193	96	...	...	65	
" Nagar	230	296	110	17	176	626	...	...	936	929	258	428	114	...	7	122	
" Pahari	190	195	92	12	228	243	...	...	497	575	160	230	55	...	88	42	
" Kumher	162	293	72	37	3	889	...	2	607	1,003	251	532	80	...	63	77		
Munsif Bharatpur	113	80	14	37	16	158	16	...	353	241	89	66	26	...	32	28		
" Dig	61	60	4	20	66	86	...	...	166	176	70	64	24	...	...	5	
" Bayana	14	34	...	38	35	75	...	...	47	148	17	27	25	...	70	9	
Total	2,936	3,627	1,271	1,122	1,793	6,275	56	2	8,500	10,519	3,105	3,536	1,863	97	494	1,424		

Statement showing number of admitted cognizable cases disposed of during the Sambat year 1996 (From 1st November 1999 to 31st October 1940).

[illegible]

[illegible]

STATEMENT NO. VIII.

Civil Work (Judicial) Number and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year ending the 31st October 1940 (St. 1996)

Pribinals.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposition of during the year.		Closing Balance.		value.	Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	First year.	Present year.	First year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of Suits under Rs. 100.	No. of Suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500	No. of Suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000	No. of Suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000	No. of Suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and com- promised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Judge's Court.	4	4	5	7	9	11	5	5	4	6	41,708	...	3	4	1	6	1	5	6,067	628.6		
Nizamut Bharatpur	7	13	21	27	28	40	15	26	13	14	27,741	...	15	12	2	...	22	3	...	3	7	5	11	16,526	174			
Nizamut Dig.	2	1	26	23	24	21	27	23	1	1	14,980	...	19	4	3	1	15	4	...	6	3	5	9	14,358	12			
Nizamut Bagana.	8	11	14	22	22	33	11	20	11	13	14,689	...	17	5	...	...	17	5	...	...	1	6	13	5,732	174
Munsifi Bharatpur	2	9	5.7	693	529	702	620	673	9	29	69,272	...	60	87	527	166	...	...	...	146	283	64	180	4,225	38
Munsifi Dig.	3	5	516	660	513	605	511	655	5	10	67,182	...	630	30	560	100	...	...	...	134	242	93	186	66,339	34
" B. y. ma.	4	18	495	522	499	570	481	510	18	30	49,420	...	520	32	399	153	...	...	...	103	264	149	24	44,115	52
Addl. Judge's Court	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	6,067	...	...	5	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	30	61	1,604	1,939	1,631	2,050	1,574	1,942	61	108	2,81,059	...	1,810	179	1,493	420	55	20	1	592	800	322	428	1,57,362	1112.6			

STATEMENT NO. IX.

Civil work Judicial—Result of Applications for Execution of Decrees for the year ending 31st October 1940 (St. 1996).

Tribunals	Opening Balance.			Applications brought to register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending on 31st October 1940.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
1																		
Judge's Court	11	3	Rs. 11,735	6	11	Rs. 26,432	17	14	Rs. 38,167	14	6	Rs. 15,982	3	8	Rs. 22,185	6	...	2
Nizamath Bharatpur	42	40	27,358	67	57	20,570	109	97	47,928	69	69	29,426	40	28	18,502	3	9	16
" Dig	13	8	8,204	31	38	23,197	44	46	31,401	36	38	24,767	8	8	6,633	3	1	4
" Bayana	18	24	16,877	29	26	15,601	47	50	32,478	23	31	21,814	24	19	10,664	3	4	12
Munsiff's Court Bharatpur.	30	49	5,976	648	750	72,614	628	799	78,590	629	736	70,252	49	63	8,339	50	14	19
Munsiff's Court Dig.	30	39	4,193	936	1,120	1,25,299	976	1,159	1,29,492	937	1,094	1,20,873	39	65	8,619	36	22	7
Munsiff's Court Bayana.	25	45	5,899	474	467	48,076	499	512	53,975	454	475	48,611	45	37	5,364	22	6	9
Total	159	208	80,242	2,211	2,469	3,31,789	2,370	2,677	4,12,031	2,162	2,149	3,31,725	208	228	80,306	103	56	69

Remarks.

STATEMENT No. X.

Statement showing the strength, cost and particulars of the Military Forces for the year ending 31st October 1940.

Serial Number	Name of Unit.	On 1st November 1939.	No. of Officers etc.					Details of forces at the end of the year.				Total Cost in Rupees.	Remarks,
			Recruited during the year.	Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, Dismitted & Transferred	On 31st October 1940.	State Officers.	Indian Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers & Men.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Jaswant Household Infantry ...	560	104	2	10	48	604	8	17	579	604	Rs. 2,00,169	
2	Bharatpur Body Guard ...	29	8*	...	...	*5	32	1	...	31	†32	Rs. 17,978	†Including three camel sowars.

NOTE:— * Including those who were transferred from and to the Jaswant Household Infantry, Bharatpur.

